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AREA FAVORS PROPOSED UN ECONOMIC RECOVERY PLAN

PA080123 Paris AFP in Spanish 2212 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Toronto, Canada, 7 Sep (AFP) -- Latin America has rebelled against interference by international financial organizations in the economic organizational structures of countries that need loans from the IMF and the World Bank.

Speaking as the Latin American spokesman before the annual joint meeting of these two organizations, being held here, Nicaraguan Finance Minister Joaquin Cuadra Chamorro affirmed that the World Bank must support countries in their efforts to achieve development, regardless of their economic and political systems.

The Nicaraguan minister represented the governors for Latin America, the Philippines and Spain before the World Bank, just as Brazilian Minister Ernane Galveas did on Monday before the IMF governors, in a speech that was drafted in common agreement among all of the region's countries.

Cuadra Chamorro noted that the world's grave economic situation has three basic consequences for Latin America: 1) The adjustment process is unsatisfactory, too slow and is becoming an increasing cause of concern, given the industrialized countries' increased protectionist measures.

For these reasons, Latin America supports UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's proposal at the UN Economic and Social Council that a coordinated non-inflationary economic recovery program, including efforts to alleviate the excessive burden that the current crisis is placing on developing countries, be established.

2) Economic and financial cooperation is declining and the importance of multilateral cooperation is even being questioned.

3) The North-South dialogue has been virtually abandoned and there has been scant followup to the recommendations made at the Cancun meeting.

The Latin American spokesman underlined that this decrease in economic cooperation is taking place at a time when it is most needed by the developing countries.

He noted that the terms of trade with industrialized countries, which suffered a 30 percent reverse for the 1978-80 period, dropped an additional 11 percent in 1981, and that Latin America's economic growth rate averaged only 1.7 percent, which is the lowest ever in the postwar period.

"The product per inhabitant," he stressed, "dropped for the first time in the last 30 years." The deficit in the current balance of payments went from $28 billion to $38 billion in 1981 and the gross foreign debt soared to $240 billion, three times what it was 3 years ago.

Latin America's average inflation rate was 60 percent which produced a drastic cut in real wages and an increase in the unemployment spiral, Cuadra Chamorro added.

As for the Central American region, the Nicaraguan minister indicated that it is undergoing a particularly difficult time, for which reason he asked the World Bank and the rest of the financial community to give it special, timely and flexible support, particularly by strengthening regional organizations like the Central American Bank of Economic Integration, the Compensation Chamber and the Central American Monetary Stabilization Fund.

NAVY, ARMY COMMANDERS HOLD PROTOCOL MEETING

PY082133 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] The Navy commander in chief, Adm Jorge Isaac Anaya, and the Army commander in chief, Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides, this morning met at the Libertad building, the Navy Headquarters. The meeting, which was termed a protocol meeting, began at 1130.

Admiral Anaya then had lunch at Libertad building with all vice admirals having commanding posts in the country. The lunch was also attended by Vice Adm Ruben Jorge Franco, the naval attache at the Argentine Embassy in the United States.

Admiral Anaya this morning also met with the Argentine Ambassador to the United Nations [as heard] Lucio Garcia del Solar and later with the Czechoslovak ambassador accredited to our government.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT ON NAVY COMMAND CHANGE

PY090025 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2340 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Sep (TELAM) -- Vice Adm Ruben Oscar Franco was appointed today to replace Adm Jorge Isaac Anaya as commander in chief of the Navy. He will take up the post during a ceremony to be held at Puerto Belgrano Navy Base on 1 October. The official announcement of the appointment was made after a meeting of the Council of Admirals. The text of the announcement reads as follows:

"The Council of Admirals, presided over by the commander of the institution, Adm Jorge Isaac Anaya, and attended by all its members stationed both in the country and abroad, held a meeting in the Libertad building, headquarters of the Navy Command, today at 1630.

"During the meeting, Admiral Anaya announced to the council the appointment of the officer who is to succeed him in his posts.

"The appointed officer is Vice Adm Ruben Oscar Franco, who will assume his new duties on 1 October.

"The military ceremony of handing over and receiving the command of the navy will take place at Puerto Belgrano Navy Base."

DECREES ISSUED DURING FALKLANDS CRISIS REPEALED

PY082239 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1315 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Sep (TELAM) -- Two decrees of the national executive branch, approved by Defense Minister Julio J. Martinez Vivot, were made known today through their publication in the Official Bulletin. The two decrees are related to the repeal of rules which were adopted during the South Atlantic conflict.

Decree No 460, dated 27 August 1982, repeals Decrees No 688, dated 6 April; Nos 805, 806, (?804) and 807, dated 23 April, and No. 867, dated 30 April. The latter decrees provided, among other rules which were suited to the situation then prevailing in the country, for the calling up of the members of armed forces' reserves who were born in 1962 (Decree No 688).

Decree No 461 of the national executive branch repeals as of 15 June 1982 the provisions of Decree No 999, dated 21 May 1982, which provided for the full enforcement of the rules governing military discipline for officers and men and for the members of the reserves who were called up to exercise the [country's] right to self-defense.

In the preamble to Decree No 461, the executive branch stipulates that the situation which caused Decree No 999 to be issued has ended, since hostilities informally ended on 15 June, which is the date from which Decree No 461 is effective. The cessation of hostilities is currently of a precarious nature.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON UN MEETING, FALKLANDS ISSUE

PY082300 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The cabinet held a 3-hour meeting today which was presided over by Maj Gen Reynaldo Bignone. At the end of the meeting, Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari made statements to Radio Nacional. Here are his remarks:

[Begin recording] [unidentified reporter] Foreign Minister Aguirre Lanari, will you attend the upcoming UN meeting? Have you fixed the date already?

[Aguirre Lanari] Yes, I expect to leave on 23 September.

[Question] Will the Malvinas problem be analyzed in detail during the meeting?

[Answer] Of course, you know that the Malvinas issue is currently our main objective and that we give it priority. We are working hard in this regard both at the Foreign Ministry and within the scope of the United Nations. This is something very important that calls for all our efforts, like the efforts we are currently making, in order to benefit the national cause.

[Question] Will we be supported by Latin American nations in this regard?

[Answer] Of course. It is important to note that the Malvinas subject has not been presented as an Argentine issue, but as a Latin American issue. To this effect, Latin American proposals have been submitted. The support given us by our brother Latin American countries obviously makes us feel deeply satisfied.

[Question] Foreign Minister, do you believe that all nations will understand our position regarding the conflict and our sovereignty over the islands?

[Answer] I want to be clear because Argentine public opinion (?likes) to be well and honestly informed about events. The problem is not an easy one, because I do not know whether all nations will understand us or will be willing to understand us. It must be admitted that powerful interests are against us and that we are fighting against those interests.

[Reporter] Thank you, Mr Foreign Minister, for your kindness. [end recording]

PRESIDENT BIGNONE MEETS UCR EXECUTIVE BOARD

PY082321 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0219 GMT 8 Sep

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Sep (NA) -- President Reynaldo Bignone today assured the Radical Civic Union (UCR) that before the government is handed over to a constitutional government, those held at the disposal of the executive branch will be released and that the state of siege will be lifted. This information was given by UCR leader Carlos Contin tonight at the conclusion of a meeting that lasted almost 3 hours in the Olivos presidential residence.

Asked what answer he received from his request about the prisoners held at the disposal of the executive branch, Contin said: "It can be disclosed that the president promised us that the prisoners, I believe about 400, will be released before the government elected by the people is installed."

Contin, who headed the UCR delegation that met with General Bignone from 1900 to 2250 tonight, revealed that the president "also assured us" that the state of siege which has been in force since 6 November 1974 will be lifted before the constitutional government is installed.

According to Contin, when the possibility of an interruption of the process of returning to democracy was mentioned, General Bignone said: "There is no room for a coup."

In answer to a question, the UCR leader said that they did ask the president about the missing persons. He said: "We told him that this problem is a reality which is impossible to disguise and that it must not be inherited by the government elected in the voting. More than explanation, we want detailed information on what happened; we want the government to disclose the information it has."

The UCR delegation -- the entire UCR executive board -- requested of President Bignone and Interior Minister Llamil Reston that a "definite date" for the holding of general elections be set in "the second half of 1983."

Contin based this request on the fact that "it is necessary to speed up the elections because the serious socioeconomic situation affecting the country can no longer suffer any delays."

The UCR leaders refused to give details of the answers given by General Bignone to their requests, instead telling journalists: "Why don't you and ask the landlord." However, they gave the impression that the president believed their requests were "sensible."

Contin said: "We have requested that an election timetable be set, and we found the president and the minister to be well disposed toward this.

According to the UCR leader, the meeting with General Bignone and Minister Reston "was open, without a fixed agenda, very positive and without any tape recorders or typists."

He said that the UCR requests included the need for the electoral law to provide that the government "elected by the people have the majority in the Chamber of Deputies and that the minority be distributed proportionally among the other parties, because otherwise the same thing that happened to us during the Illia administration is going to happen."

They also brought up the foreign debt question with President Bignone so that "it will not become a determining factor for the upcoming constitutional government."

Contin noted: "We understand that the country cannot bend to the whims of the international bankers. We do not want to be harnessed with monetarist or recessive policies."

The questions of salaries and the recomposition of the military junta were also reviewed by President Bignone and the UCR leaders.

Contin said that the president "expressed his concern over the socioeconomic question, and we who also share that concern told him that if the situation continues as it is now, there might be a practically unmanageable social explosion." He then stressed that "we do not want the socioeconomic question or the disunity within the armed forces to undermine the process of returning to institutionalization."

As for the cancellation of the institutional acts, which is another UCR demand, President Bignone said that the question falls within the authority of the commanders of the armed forces.

In addition to Contin, the following leaders also went to the Olivos residence: Rodolfo Garcia Leyenda, Ricardo Barrios Arrechea, Luis Leon (who left the meeting 1 hour early to attend a party gathering), Victor Martinez, Horacio Garcia, Alfredo Mosso, Raul Galvan and Enrique Vanoli.

Earlier UCR Statement

PY080315 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1638 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Cordoba, 3 Sep (NA) -- Radical Civic Union [UCR] leader Raul Alfosin today stated that Argentina needs its armed forces "to change their doctrine" and to stop letting "their training be manipulated by the Pentagon, which is always oriented toward repression and McCarthyism." He also stated that "the true enemy of Argentine democracy and development" is represented by "what is known as the financial establishment, which is involved in intensive destablizing actions."

Commenting on the foreign debt, he said "large debts were absurdly contracted" and charged that "many of those responsible for it are the same ones who are now going to renegotiate it."

The UCR leader also said that regardless of who wins the forthcoming election, the new government should be based on "national unity" to promote "formulas and commitments to guard democracy."

Commenting on the issue of missing persons, he termed "unethical" the government's "nothing has happened here" attitude, and stated that the problem "should not be bequeathed to the next constitutional government."

He also said that should the future government "inherit" that problem it will have to find a solution "through the full enforcement of the republican institutions; justice, congress, and ultimately the national Constitution."

Alfonsin gave a press conference in this city before beginning a round of meetings with local political, union and student leaders and before speaking at a public rally. He said the issue of missing persons will have to be solved "within the framework of the law and in keeping with the government's constitutional powers."

Asked whether he would propose to the government the trial of present officials on charges of implementing an "antinational" economic policy or on the consequences of the Malvinas war, he did not rule out the possibility. He emphasized that "the Argentine people should have access to justice in all cases."

He added that "it is the armed forces themselves which should investigate and make the required analysis" concerning the South Atlantic military conflict.

Commenting on the role the armed forces will have to play in the future, he said they will have "to advise" the civilian government on issues related to their specific functions.

He added that the armed forces should never go beyond this "advisory role" since "democracy should guide the leadership of all peoples and, therefore, the armed forces should break its alliances with minority sectors."

He said the men of arms should "actively participate along with the other sectors of society in a true, energetic, revolutionary change."

"The armed forces," he said, "should be committed to democracy and development."

He said "the armed forces should change their doctrine" since "we need them to no longer have their training manipulated by the Pentagon, which is always oriented toward repression and McCarthyism."

"Our land," he said, "should not serve as a battleground for the great powers. We must assert our national objective and clearly define our objectives."

He regarded the government as "rightist, liberal" and charged it with having "strengthened its alliance with the financial establishment." He also advocated a "real increase" in salaries and the establishment of subsidies for the unemployed "on the order of 2 million pesos monthly for each individual."

He said this would be a way of "stimulating" the economy until "measures aimed at introducing in-depth changes in the policy we have been following until now are implemented."

PAPER SCORES RICH NATIONS' STANCE AT IMF MEETING

PY082344 Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 6 Sep 82 p 9

[Editorial: "Nothing Has Changed Yet in Toronto"]

[Text] The poor countries have requested the rich countries to double their contribution to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in order to cushion the international economic crisis which, as usual, has a greater impact on the weakest countries. Once again the callousness of the rich countries has prevailed and the answer was no.

The question now is: How long? How long will those responsible for leading the rich countries continue to believe, regardless of their political system, that they can continue to impose their policies on the poor countries? How long will they believe that the best way to recover the credits they have granted is for recession to prevail in the rest of the world? How long do they think the underdeveloped world will remain bound hand and foot by their suicidal strategy? How long do they think they will be able to maintain their domestic prosperity if the mass of underdeveloped nations is not allowed into the consumption market? How long will they believe that it is sufficient to develop the Soviet Union's market? How long will they believe that the development of marginal wars is all that is necessary to maintain their heavy industry? How long will they believe that OPEC and not the deterioration of the terms of trade exchange are to blame for world inflation? How long will they believe, in view of the last point, that the developing countries will continue to work with the sole purpose of meeting their debts which are the result of that deterioration of the terms of trade exchange? How long will they believe that monetarism — that is, the lowest standard of living for the peoples of the world — is the magic formula for them to escape and the rest to fall?

Until they realize that only a just international economic order, where the terms of trade are equal, will allow them to continue to be rich thanks to the fact that the rest of the countries will cease to be underdeveloped.

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT 20 OCTOBER

PY071709 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] San Martin Palace has reported that (Gonzalo Garcia Bustillo), minister of the Venezuelan presidency, has put off his trip to our country until the first days of October 1982.

The official was to arrive tomorrow to make preparations for the visit of the president of Venezuela, Luis Herrera Campins, which will take place, according to the Foreign Ministry, on 20 October.

According to the information that was released yesterday, (Garcia Bustillo) will arrive 5 days before the arrival of his president in this country.

GOVERNMENT BELIEVES EARLIER ELECTIONS IMPOSSIBLE

PY071515 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Excerpts] According to statements made by Interior Minister Edgar Rojas Ruiz, the government believes that it is not possible to hold general elections before 24 April 1983. This belief emerges from a technical study conducted in this regard.

However, the executive branch will maintain its policy of flexibility regarding the proposals submitted by other sectors and the pertinent organs will conduct an in-depth study on each one of these proposals. Rojas Ruiz categorically stated that the elections will be held within the term that has been set in compliance with the armed forces' mandate.

Regarding the attack carried out against Dr Siles Zuazo's home a few days go, Lieutenant Colonel Rojas Ruiz stated that an investigation is currently being conducted in order to identify and arrest these responsible.

PRIVATE BANKS CLOSED DUE TO LACK OF CURRENCY

PY072243 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1604 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] La Paz, 7 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- It was officially disclosed that private banks in La Paz did not open today due to a lack of currency to satisfy the public demand.

Through one of its spokesmen, the Association of Private Banks explained that the strike by Central Bank employees since Friday prevents the private banks from withdrawing currency from the vault of the country's main bank.

A communique issued by the Central Bank employees union states that the strike will continue until the interior minister provides some evidence regarding his recent statements that some irregular operations were carried out by that bank.

COB TO MARCH AGAINST HUNGER, UNEMPLOYMENT

PY071948 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The Bolivian Labor Federation, COB, has called on all labor unions and the people in general to participate in a march to protest hunger, the shortage of bread and unemployment. The march will be held within the next few days, Oscar Sanjines, COB secretary general, has announced.

The COB leaders also stated that the finance minister is avoiding a reply regarding a meeting requested by the COB a week ago.

Sanjines also stated that the COB will object to any further increase in the cost of living. Sanjines concluded by saying that the COB Executive Committee will meet this afternoon to discuss the measures to be adopted in this regard.

Cochabamba, Santa Cruz Strikes

PY071508 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Cochabamba Department has ordered a general, indefinite strike demanding that the government hand over power to the civilians in order to seek pertinent solutions to the serious crisis the country is experiencing, which has been primarily brought about by the latest monetary devaluations.

The report issued by our correspondent in Cochabamba indicates that the coercive measure was adopted during a public meeting held yesterday attended by representatives of all of Cochabamba's productive sectors. The strike began today at 0000, and all services are expected to be paralyzed.

The meeting was sponsored by the Federation of Factory Workers of Cochabamba. Among other things, it requested that the decree implementing the floating dollar system be annulled and a minimum adjustable wage implemented.

Similarly, a 24-hour strike will be observed in Santa Cruz today to protest the economic situation the Bolivian workers are currently experiencing. The measure has been adopted by the Departmental Labor Federation of Santa Cruz.

Similarly, Potosi department is in a state of emergency. It has been announced that a general, indefinite strike will be held as of 16 September to request the payment of mining royalties.

MINISTER DENIES PLAN TO ELIMINATE UNIONISTS

PY071735 Paris AFP in Spanish 1621 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] La Paz, 5 Sep (AFP) -- Bolivian Interior Minister Edgar Rojas Ruiz has labeled the charges about a plan for the selective elimination of union members as a figment of the imagination. Rojas Ruiz said that the armed forces and the police are alert to any outbreak of violence and that the government is interested in preserving social peace in all areas of national life.

He added that the swearing-in of the members of the National Electoral Court yesterday is an important step in this democratization process, a process which concerns all Bolivians.

In conclusion, he said that the government will continue with the policy of political openings and dialogue for solving the conflicts emerging in Bolivia.

ELECTORAL COURT HOLDS FIRST MEETING 6 SEP

PY071946 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The National Electoral Court began performing its functions by approving a promising plan. The plan will be concluded with the handing over of the government to the president who will be democratically elected.

The Electoral Court held its first plenary meeting yesterday afternoon during which (Dr Walter Rios Gamboa) was named its general coordinator. The electoral schedule was arranged and a tentative budget drawn up in accordance with the court's agenda. The budget will be submitted to the government for consideration. These first two measures have been considered essential for implementing the democratization process within the framework of the legal regulations in force.

In statements to Radio Illimani, (Rios Gamboa) said that the session held on 6 September also called for a qualification test for filling the posts of chamber secretary and administrative chief. He asserted that these posts will be filled by professionals graduated from the national colleges of law and economic science, respectively.

PS-1 Leader's Opposition

PY071707 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The position of the Socialist Party One [PS-1], which has refused to join the National Electoral Court, was explained within the past few hours by leader (Jaime Taborga). Many reasons have led that political front not to participate in the constituting of the Electoral Court, which has begun implementing the pertinent measures to achieve the country's democratization. The leader of PS-1 has told Panamericana the following:

[Begin (Taborga) recording] The reasons that have caused us to refuse to participate in the National Electoral Court are the same ones that led us to refuse to attend the first call made by the Interior Ministry. However, it is our duty to report that we will continue to seek, through demonstrations, the elimination of the repressive measures which block true democratization. [end recording]

(Taborga) also expressed his disagreement with the military-campesino pact and with Guido Vildoso Calderon's regime. He termed the present government as one willing to perpetuate itself in power. Similarly, (Taborga) called on all political and labor forces to support the resolutions approved by the 19th National Congress of Bolivian Mineworkers that was held in Huanuni.

COMMUNIST LEADER BARRENECHEA ON POLITICAL ISSUES

PY080251 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Excerpts] In an exclusive interview granted to Radio Fides, Ramiro Barrenechea, leader of the Bolivian Communist Party and of the UDP [People's Democratic Union], said that the rally staged by the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] on the occasion of its 11th anniversary was a demonstration against regression and in support of the country's democratization.

He added that now, more than ever before, unity between workers and the people is of primary importance. Therefore, he went on, the UDP, which is the people's instrument for power, should mobilize in coordinated ways in order to implement the people's democratic and anti-imperialist program.

Asked about the activities within the UDP, Barrenechea reported that the leadership will discuss the mechanism of this mobilization in the next few days. He also said he hopes the formal disagreements which almost paralyzed the UDP will be overcome.

He stressed that the (coordinated action by?) the National Electoral Court and the creation of the departmental courts has permitted the UDP to draw up [words indistinct] conditions for democratization. In this regard, he said that the three major tasks for the UDP are: the disbanding of paramilitary groups, the rejection of the new economic package and an active and consistent leadership of the Bolivian people.

Asked the opinion of the Communist Party on the Cochabamba events, Barrenechea said such events are the expression of a potential outburst against the government's attempt to deepen the crisis even further. However, he said, all such expressions of the people's protest should be channeled through the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] at the labor union level and through the UDP at the political level in order to avoid wasted efforts through isolated actions.

PRESS FEDERATION ANALYZES CURRENT SITUATION

PY061354 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] The members of Bolivia's media sector have stated that there is an urgent need to achieve an authentic freedom of information, expression and opinion. During their sixth national congress held in Potosi, leaders of the Federation of Press Workers and grassroots delegates have released a document that is considered to be very important at the national level and which exhaustively analyzes the current situation in Bolivia.

Concretely referring to the need to achieve an authentic freedom of information, expression and opinion, the document indicates that the imperialist tendency must be replaced and the restriction imposed by the dictatorships and the self-censorship carried out by the business sector done away with.

The document also states that the mass media must be placed at the service of the people.

The conclusions of the main document, which are contained in the Potosi declaration, also formulate concrete ideas regarding national reality. The document calls for a popular mobilization of the workers to support a renovation with the government in order to expand and consolidate overall freedom and achieve national liberation.

It calls on all sectors to struggle against the economic system that has been imposed on the country by the IMF and rejects the floating of the dollar as a system for national monetary operation. It calls for the defense of the natural resources of state enterprises, the existence of which is threatened, it says, by the voracity of the transnationals.

It deamnds the implementation of a basic salary with an adjustable scale for all workers of all sectors. It also rejects the closing down of any job source.

It also calls for the trial of all drug traffickers and their punishment, including the depredators of the national economy and natural resources. It also calls for breaking up clandestine organizations that are used for repression. In addition, it calls for an immediate end to Argentine military interference in the country.

It calls for a continuous seeking of natural unity and supports the just demands of the various regions so that the overall integration of all Bolivians can be achieved.

The document calls for the full enforcement of human rights, placing emphasis on social human rights, especially the right to live, to work, to a full stomach and to an emancipating education.

In its ninth point, the federation commits itself to participate in the (?creativity) and development of the mass media and expresses its solidarity with colonial and semi-colonial countries.

It expresses its acknowledgment of the Bolivian Labor Federation as the only organization that has the right to lead the workers in their demands and objectives, stressing the need for defending the political and administrative independence of the workers movement.

Finally, it posthumously honors all those comrades in arms who gave their lives in the struggle for the national liberation and states that the document was released by the sixth national congress of Bolivia's mass media sector which met in the city of Potosi from last Wednesday to Sunday.

NEW FRG ENVOY REQUESTS ALTMAN'S EXTRADITION

PY072328 Paris AFP in Spanish 1848 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] La Paz, 3 Sep (AFP) -- The new FRG ambassador to Bolivia, Helmut Hoff, today presented his credentials to Bolivian President Gen Guido Vildoso and announced that he had requested the extradition of Nazi Klaus Altman-Barbie, who has been living in Bolivia. Hoff indicated that the Bolivian Government has been studying the request made by the Bonn government and that it will make a decision in this respect.

After talking with President Vildoso, the diplomat said his country will continue to cooperate with Bolivia and that relations will be increasingly strengthened through the implementation of aid projects in several Bolivian zones.

He said the democratization process in Bolivia was positive and that the European Economic Community (EEC) hoped the constitutionalization process will culminate satisfactorily.

STATE-OWNED TV SCORES U.S. ANTICOCA EFFORTS

PY090007 Paris AFP in Spanish 2345 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] La Paz, 4 Sep (AFP) -- The weedkillers being used in the Bolivia coca plantations are of the same kind as the ones used during the Vietnam war. These weedkillers have serious effects on people and on the ecological balance, the Bolivian state-owned television channel asserted here today during a program on cocaine.

The program, which analyzed the importance of coca for the Indian people and for the mineworkers of Bolivia, indicated that the United States and the multinational companies are interested in eradicating the coca plantations against the interests of the Bolivia people and in maintaining a monopoly of analgesics (such as procaine).

It was indicated in diplomatic circles that the direct allusions to the U.S. Government and to the U.S. mission in Bolivia might cause unrest in that foreign mission.

The history of coca and the things for which it is normally used by the people were outlined during the first part of the program along with its nourishing and cultural importance. The present aspects of drug trafficking and the plans designed to eliminate that activity were discussed during the second part of the program.

The film said that the unfavorable image caused by coca and the lack of prestige for Bolivia in the world portray Bolivians as cocaine addicts, thus affecting the Bolivian Indian population.

The program was critical of the United States, which is attempting to destroy the plantations. Moreover, the program noted that instead of sending a diplomat as an ambassador, the United States has sent a policeman who is chasing the drug traffickers.

The television program concluded by stating the need for legalizing the intensive and appropriate use of the coca leaves so that its trading will permit the state to obtain earnings which might help pay the Bolivian foreign debt ($4 billion) in the future.

REGIME APPROVES BARTER AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY

PY082350 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The armed forces government has authorized three ministries to sign a trade agreement with Hungary designed to exchange tin for medicines, according to a bulletin released by the Mines and Metallurgy Ministry. Here is the report:

For the purpose of benefitting the Bolivian people in a positive way in the field of health and of providing a better supply of medicines, the government of the republic has authorized three ministries to enter into an exchange agreement with Hungary designed to exchange tin for medicines.

Through decree No 19,101, dated 31 August 1982, the cabinet has authorized the Ministries of Public Health and Social Security; Mines and Metallurgy; and Industry, Commerce and Tourism to study and sign an exchange agreement with the representatives of the state-owned Hungarian enterprises that export pharmaceutical and metal products, (Medimex) and (Metalimpex), respectively.

The Bolivian smelting enterprise will be in charge of delivering ingots of tin weighing between 32 and 33 kg each with a total worth of approximately $1 million. In return for the tin, the Hungarian Government through (Medimex), which is headquartered in Budapest, commits itself to provide the Bolivian Government with medicines worth a similar amount.

MEDIA ASKED TO RESTRICT AIRING PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

PY090207 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Presidential Press and Information Secretary Carlos Atila has sent a telegram to (Antonio Deli), superintendent of the Brazilian Radio and TV Association, asking him to recommend that all radio and TV stations refrain from carrying live public remarks by the president of the republic until 15 November, except for those cases in which they are expressly called upon to do so.

In his telegram, Atila emphasizes the need for radio and TV stations to strictly observe the law on electoral advertisement in carrying recordings of the president's remarks.

HERNU SAYS FRANCE WILL BUY BANDEIRANTE PLANES

PY082352 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] French Defense Minister Charles Hernu today said in Sao Jose dos Campos that his country will purchase nine Bandeirante planes in the next few days.

FINANCE MINISTER GALVEAS SPEAKS AT IMF MEETING

PY081856 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 7 Sep 82 p 19

[Text] Finance Minister Ernane Galveas admitted yesterday the failure of the international financial system and proposed the creation of a "crisis fund" within the IMF structure to assist the private capital system should it eventually be unable to maintain the flux of resources at an appropriate level.

Speaking to the board of governors of the IMF and the IBRD on behalf of the delegations of Latin America and Spain, Galveas blamed the industrialized countries for the current world economic crisis.

Galveas asked the main industrialized countries to review their policies of financial and trade protectionism which is causing difficulties and threatening the foundations of a trade system that was arduously erected after World War II.

"Our protectionist policies are intended to permit the development of our nascent industries, not the maintenance of obsolete industries; or they simply represent reactions to restrictions imposed on international trade by industrialized countries."

Galveas suggested the "urgent" review of the IMF quotas to enable the institution to serve its members in an appropriate manner.

"For the availability of the necessary resources, we ask all member countries to commit themselves to approving an increase of the total quotas of the IMF by at least 100 percent and to completing the eighth review of quotas by the next meeting of the interim committee. We wish to stress that the creation of a 'crisis fund' cannot be a substitute for the increase of quotas. This increase will still be necessary to provide the IMF with resources for the readjustment programs that are not related to an international crisis."

The Brazilian finance minister asked the governors to encourage the IMF to obtain more resources from official sources since its liquidity might be exhausted in the face of disbursement commitments to be met until April 1983. He suggested that necessary additional resources could be sought in the private financial market.

He recalled that short-term interest rates fell a few percent points recently, but that if they do not stay at lower levels, industrialized countries will bring recession upon the developing countries, as happened in 1981.

"The model of economic policy adopted by industrialized countries causes hardships to developing countries because of the pressure of increasing interest rates inherent to that model. In the face of that dismal situation, the industrialized countries, which hold in their hands the economic fate of the world, take no action, thus giving the impression that they are affected by paralysis. How long will the social fabric resist?"

According to the Brazilian finance minister, the developed countries should not expect to be able to maintain obsolete industrial structures in the face of changes taking place in comparative advantages, because whatever they gain with protectionist measures is lost by the inability to export to countries whose progress is being prevented.

In his opinion, the situation is particularly difficult for developing countries which depend on official fund transfers. Those transfers played a lesser role in financing deficits in current accounts during the second "oil shock" than the one they had during the first one.

"There are no prospects for relief. Considering the insignificant share of the GDP [gross domestic product] that the donor countries earmarked for that type of assistance, their reluctance to increase it is hard to understand, especially considering that such official funds transfers will return to the industrialized countries in the form of demand for their exports."

The Brazilian finance minister praised the international private financial system for the "responsible" performance of its task.

"We are confident that it will continue to act that way. In this regard, we must also be thankful to the central banks which in recent months have encouraged the banking community to keep performing its growing function as financial intermediary. However, that attitude stands in contrast with recommendations against international lending. It is obvious that the authorities must maintain the responsible attitude which has already been adopted for the purpose of avoiding abrupt changes in the flow of private capital, because such a change would only aggravate payment difficulties and, consequently, threaten the stability of the international financial system by the cumulative action of recessive effects on the world economy."

According to Galveas, the IMF has the obligation of broadening its financial activities in this period of exceptional difficulties in the international economic situation. The IMF should open lines of compensatory credits, but changing the gradual treatment by shock treatment, or reducing operations terms from 3 years to 1 year should not be encouraged. Galveas considers that a quota increase smaller than 100 percent would be insufficient to reestablish the imports-quotas relationship which existed at the beginning of the 1970's.

"Even making moderate projections on the growth of import volumes and the evolution of inflation (let's say 3 and 5 percent respectively for the coming years), the relative value of the present IMF quotas should decline to nearly two-thirds by the end of this decade."

BRIEFS

AIRCRAFT EXPORTS -- The Foreign Trade Department has reported that exports of aircraft from January to June this year were 24 percent higher than the same period of last year, and that the sales totaled $60 million. All of the sales were carried out by the Brazilian Aeronautics Company. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 8 Sep 82 PY]

PRESIDENT SEES NEW STYLE DEMOCRACY DEVELOPING

FYO81252 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1729 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Santiago, 7 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- Today President Augusto Pinochet reiterated that Chile is moving toward the establishment of a democratic system which is different from the traditional system and in which political parties will no longer have the power they had in the past.

During a breakfast meeting with correspondents of international news agencies, General Pinochet, who on Saturday will complete 9 years in power, analyzed periods of his administration and the steps being taken in the current period of transition.

He stated that one of the wise moves made by his government was to accept, in 1978, Pope John Paul II's mediation in the southern border conflict with Argentina, thus avoiding an eventual armed confrontation.

He reiterated his full confidence in the pope and dismissed the possibility of direct contact with Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone to discuss the subject.

He added, at present the only course is to follow (the pope), and if I were to meet with President Bignone we would open another path and worsen the problem.

Regarding the culmination of the institutionalization period which ends in 1989, General Pinochet stated that it provides for the establishment of a democracy as a way of life, but organized along authoritarian lines.

He added that the new system will defend against Marxism and that barriers should be put up against communism.

In referring to traditonal democracy, he compared it with the rule of the monarchy before the independence of America when people did not know of any other government system.

He reiterated that the role of the political parties in the new system will be regulated in compliance with the law which will oversee their activities, but dismissed the possibility that they will be granted the power which they had in the past.

The law is provided for in a constitution which was approved in 1980 by a plebiscite which granted General Pinochet power for 8 years. The plebiscite was rejected by the opposition sectors.

During the informal chat with the journalists, General Pinochet remarked that the relationship with all the churches is normal although he disagrees with some statements made by Santiago Archbishop Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez, a regualr critic of his government, for whom he voiced his respect and esteem.

Pinochet stated that the government is always trying to maintain the best of relationships with the Catholic Church and all others. He added: I am sincerely fond of the cardinal but do believe he rather exaggerates some of his statements.

Regarding the Chilean economic situation, which is experiencing a serious crisis and high percentage of unemployment, he said that the country has been affected by the world recession.

He added that the guidelines of the economic policy continue to be enforced, although some mechansims have been made more flexible. He also voiced his belief that a gradual reactivation will start in a short while.

Regarding the action of the armed forces during the military government, installed after the ousting of late socialist President Salvador Allende, General Pinochet stated that they have not been politicized. He added that they are professionals and disciplined and that there have been no politicization problems within the armed forces.

In referring to the Anglo-Argentine armed conflict over the Malvinas Islands, General Pinochet stated that it uncovered the faults of the international organizations which were not capable of doing something to avoid the conflict.

He recalled the Chilean proposal to create mechanisms to make the OAS actions more effective, stating that it is necessary to reconsider changing the charter of the OAS.

UK OFFICIAL PRAISES CHILE'S FALKLANDS NEUTRALITY

PY081450 Paris AFP in Spanish 0110 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Santiago, 8 Sep (AFP) -- Today, after meeting with Chilean President Gen Augusto Pinochet, British Trade Minister Peter Rees stated that Chile exercised a moderating influence during the war over the Malvinas Islands. Rees, who arrived in Santiago last Friday, stated that during the meeting they talked about the British stance in the conflict with Argentina and that they also analyzed the neutrality adopted by Chile.

Rees said, we appreciate the moderating influence exercised by Chile during the conflict, and I also pointed out that it is impossible to negotiate with the Argentine Government which has not even formally declared the cessation of hostilities.

When he was asked about the Chilean president's opinion he stated: I believe that President Pinochet understands the British stance but he is the chief of state of an important Latin American country. It is quite natural, I think, that he should be concerned over Chile's relationships with its neighboring countries.

The British secretary of state said that his country is interested in strengthening political and economic ties with Chile and added that the two parties are anxious to find the means to simultaneously strengthen their political and commercial relations. He said there are signs that the recession has passed it maximum peak and that Great Britain and Chile are in a good position to promptly benefit from any positive movement which may arise.

Rees, who on Wednesday will continue his tour through South America in Paraguay and Ecuador, pointed out his confidence in strengthening bilateral trade which in 1980 amounted in 182 million sterling pounds (some $350 million), due to his country's interest in purchasing Chilean agricultural products. He stated that in addition there are opportunities for British companies to participate in the large industrial project being developed in Chile, especially in those related to energy, mining, coal, gas and petroleum.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO NORWAY -- The new Chilean ambassador to Norway, Leonidas Irarrazaval, has presented his credentials to the king of Norway. He is replacing (Pablo Valdez) who has been transferred to the diplomatic mission in Ecuador. [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Sep 82 PY]

COPPER MINE FOR SALE -- The National Mining Enterprise has put up the Andacollo copper mine for bids. It has reserves estimated at 250 million tons. The mine is located north of Santiago at an altitude of 1,000 meters and is connected with the port of Coquimbo by a 55-km-long road. [Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 1833 GMT 2 Sep 82 PY]

ORTEGA RESIGNS ENERGY MINISTRY, OPEC PRESIDENCY

PA081734 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1639 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Quito, 8 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- Eduardo Ortega, the Ecuadorean minister of natural resources and energy, today announced his resignation from that post after the National Congress last night censured him for violating Ecuadorean law in conducting the nation's energy policy. At a news conference, Ortega said that he had already notified OPEC that he is no longer the Ecuadorean energy minister. Ortega had been OPEC's president since May. "I expect to receive an official notification regarding the congressional decision, but in the meantime I have informed OPEC of my resignation," Ortega said.

CEPE GENERAL MANAGER RESIGNS OVER CRITICISM

PA081913 Paris AFP in Spanish 1624 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Quito, 8 Sep (AFP) -- Jorge Pareja, general manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE) has submitted his resignation to the company's board of directors. The announcement was made by Pareja himself. His irrevocable resignation will be discussed by the company's board of directors at its next meeting. Pareja, general manager of the country's largest corporation, which controls Ecuador's crude and generates more than 60 percent of government's revenue, resigned after being censured last night in congress by Natural Resources and Energy Minister Eduardo Ortega Gomez.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON CABINET CRISIS

PA090402 Paris AFP in Spanish 0154 GMT 9 Sep 82

[By Rodrigo Jacome]

[Excerpts] Quito, 8 Sep (AFP) -- According to President Oswaldo Hurtado's government, there will be no more ministerial resignations and preference will be given in filling the four current vacancies to persons who are politically independent. Through Ernesto Alban, national public information secretary, the president announced his views at a time when he is facing a partial cabinet crisis, economic and social problems, and an announcement by workers that they plan to stage a 22-23 September strike.

At present, four new ministers need to be appointed: public works and social welfare, because the incumbents, who were members of the Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP), withdrew from the government; natural resources, because the incumbent was censured last night by the parliament; and finance, because the incumbent resigned.

The CFP ministers who presented their resignations last week withdrew because of the "break in relations" between the CFP and the government after the party decided to vote for the dismissal of Natural Resources Minister Eduardo Ortega. On the censure of Ortega, Alban said that the national government "is absolutely convinced that in all of his actions, the minister adhered to the law completely and sought only to protect the country and its interests. [Quotemarks as received]

After the censure, Jorge Pareja, general manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation, CEPE, also presented his resignation, since his work is closely linked to the Natural Resources Ministry.

On the vacancies, Alban said that the government will fill them with competent persons who, "preferably, are not aligned with any Ecuadorean political party." This reflects the statements of very representative sectors to the effect that there should not be a "distribution of bureaucratic power by party," top posts going instead to very competent people who are not linked to political sectors.

FRENCH DEFENSE MINISTER HERNU ARRIVES FROM BRAZIL

PY090335 Paris AFP in Spanish 0244 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Lima, 9 Sep (AFP) -- French Defense Minister Charles Hernu arrived here from Brazil at 0225 GMT today (2125 local time, Wednesday) together with his wife and a 10-person entourage for an official 3-day visit to Peru.

For security reasons, Hernu was received at the military sector of the Jorge Chavez Airport by the Peruvian war, aeronautics and foreign ministers.

After a brief ceremony, Hernu went to the Bolivar Hotel where he will stay during his visit to Peru.

ARMED FORCES TO HELP POLICE AGAINST TERRORISM

PY082146 Paris AFP in Spanish 1729 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Lima, 8 Sep (AFP) -- Interior Minister Gen Jose Gagliardi announced that the Peruvian Armed Forces will patrol the areas affected by terriorism, thus increasing its cooperation with the police forces.

The areas most affected by violence are the Ayacucho and Huancavelica Departments, southeast of the Andes mountain range, where innumerable attacks and some 10 deaths have been registered.

The terriorist and guerrilla actions are attributed to the Shining Path group, headed by Abimael Guzman, which follows the ideology of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge who were defeated by the Vietnamese.

The minister stated that so far the armed forces have been supplying communications equipment and some arms to the police, but that they will now carry out joint patrolling.

He also praised the success of the intelligence service and announced that this organization had led to the uncovering of a terrorist organization in Lima and to the arrest of several of the organization's leaders.

Nevertheless, he stated that it would be a bit hasty to maintain that the Shining Path has been beheaded since Guzman himself has not been located or arrested yet.

BRIEFS

TWO LOANS ANNOUNCED -- Peru will obtain two important loans totalling 4,285,998 pounds sterling to finance the projects of the Lima thermal power station and the Carhuaquero hydroelectric plant. The loans will be extended by the Chase Manhattan Bank and by the Lloyds Bank of England to Electroperu [Peruvian State Electric Power Enterprise] and Electrolima [Electric Power Enterprise of Lima]. The application for the two loans was authorized through two decrees issued by the Economy Ministry. [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 18 Aug 82 p 30 PY]

ECONOMIC GROWTH, INFLATION -- According to statistical data released by the National Institute (INE), during the January-July 1982 period, Peruvian economic activity increased 2.2 percent compared to the same period in 1981. Moreover, the report adds that inflation increased 4.5 percent during the January-July 1982 period. [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 20 Aug 82 p 14 PY]

GUATEMALAN SOLDIERS KILL TWO PEASANTS AT BORDER

FL081018 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0640 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] La Trinitaria, Chiapas, 7 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Guillermo Hernandez Calvo and Santiago Francisco Mateo are the names of the peasants murdered on the Mexico-Guatemala border on 31 August, apparently by Guatemalan soldiers. The committee coordinating aid to refugees in Chiapas charged that Santiago Francisco Mateo, a Guatemalan peasant, was chased and killed by Guatemalan soldiers as he attempted to cross over to Mexico. Guillermo Hernandez Calvo, a Mexican communal landowner, was hit by the bullets.

Committee spokesman Carlos Perez asked the Mexican Government to denounce the incident to the Guatemalan military regime of Efrain Rios Montt and demand guarantees for Mexicans who help the refugees.

BUSINESSMEN CANCEL STRIKE SLATED FOR 8 SEP

FL081159 [Editorial Report] Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish on the evening of 7 September carries several items reporting that various business organizations have called off the work stoppages scheduled for 8 September in protest over the recent nationalization of private banks in Mexico.

The first of the items at 0316 GMT on 8 September cites the leader of the coordinating Business Council [CCE] in Mazatlan, Alfonso Martinez Pelayo, as saying that the council reiterated its "fundamental commitment" to Mexico and therefore had reconsidered its decision to halt all activities on 8 September. An Aguascalientes-datelined report at 0335 GMT says that local private businessmen rejected the call to strike, citing the state governor, Rodolfo Landeros, as the source of the information.

Four successive reports at 0445 GMT from Chilpancingo, Chihuahua, Mexico City and Guadalajara say that business activities would be normal on 8 September. The Chilpancingo report says that the members of the Chambers of Commerce of Taxco, Acapulco and Chilpancingo had "unanimously" decided to open for business as usual. The Chihuahua CCE is quoted as having suspended the strike for "security reasons" and because "this was not the time for a confrontation with the workers." The Mexico City report says that the Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce [Concanaco] has decided to carry out its activities as usual "to prevent the collapse of legal order." The report quotes Concanago as also stating that it "was not happy with attacks in the media and alleged public exhortations" against it and that it would "continue to defend its rights and struggle to make its constitutional guarantees prevail." The report from Guadalajara says that the Jalisco Businessmen Center had withheld authorization for any work stoppage although it was still critical of President Lopez Portillo's bank nationalization.

A report from Monterrey at 0550 GMT says that Nuevo Leon businessmen had explained that the suspension of the strike would give them time to "analyze future action" and that they had blamed the failure to strike on a lack of agreement among themselves.

A Culiacan-datelined report at 0610 GMT says that the Concanaco delegate and the president of the farmers association there had both rejected a strike and that the president of the Sinaloa CCE had retracted his earlier calls for a strike.

NOVEDADES CLOSES AFTER 24 YEARS OF PUBLICATION

PA090425 Paris AFP in Spanish 1928 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Mexico, 7 Sep (AFP) -- The Mexican evening newspaper, NOVEDADES ended its circulation today after 24 years of journalistic activity. Publishing a heartflet farewell note to its readers on its front page, the newspaper explained that "in the last 6 months the price of paper used in the newspaper has tripled." It added that the production costs have risen so much that "we have been compelled to make a painful decision, to close."

CRITICA INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT DE LA ESPRIELLA

PA062350 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 6 Sep 82 pp 4, 5

[Guillermo Antonio Adames report on interview with Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella -- no date given]

[Excerpts] To interview a president is always both a difficult task and a challenge. And if that president is from one's own country, then there is an even greater responsibility. A few days after he took over the highest position in the nation, Ricardo de la Espriella, constitutional president of Panama, granted exclusive statements to CRITICA, being kind enough to receive this paper's representatives in his own home for a working breakfast which we hoped would result in information of general interest to our readers and would provide an effective means of revealing a different, personal profile of the man who is today bearing on his shoulders the delicate responsibility of guiding the country along safe paths.

Economic Prospects

De La Espriella, a banker par excellence, handles numbers like a fish handles water. The country's economic reality is a topic that he has mastered; hence, he answered our first question without appearing to be pessimistic: "Our country's prospects are not those dreamed of by our fathers, who experienced the economic boom of World War II, but who forget that the country has been growing and changing in its activities and needs."

The Panamanians' president recalls that at the outset, Panama experienced a flourishing port activity, which distorted our compatriot's concepts of what constitutes authentic sustained economic development. De La Espriella is fully aware that Panama is a poor country with few resources, but noted that it has one great source of wealth: its people.

"Our people are capable of struggle advancement and want to triumph," said the president, who rapidly assured me that this is not a demagogic expression, but the product of his domestic tours and his contacts with a great number of foreigners who believe that Panama is a privileged country, if only because of its people's ability and willingness to work.

The primary occupant of the Palace of the Herons said that Panama's fundamental treasure, then, is the Panamanians themselves, followed by its geographical position and, finally, its traditions. He added that the country's next main resource is copper (and as, at today's prices it costs more to mine it than one would obtain in profits, it stands to reason that we must exploit our enviable geographic position and our capacity for providing services).

Second, in the economic area, De La Espriella gave priority to the need to create manufacturing industries that meet the Panamanians' basic needs.

Third, the head of state noted the need to emphasize agriculture, "which is the wealth of tomorrow." He added: "In the immediate future, the country that has food will be a rich country." He noted that the world population explosion will require that humanity make its best effort to improve its food levels.

"It is important that we realize the necessity of turning our gaze to the countryside and of providing it wiht the necessary incentives," the young president exclaimed.

De La Espriella is sincere with our readers, telling them that there are no economic prospects at this time that suggest that the country will achieve a level of wealth that will permit all of us to have three cars in our garage, but he did give assurances that an effort will be made to improve the Panamanians' economic standard of living. He rapidly agreed that it is currently necessary to raise the government employees' wages.

The Panamanian president said that this cannot be done immediately because the state's resources are limited and because there would be no advantage to an increase in wages if there is a parallel increase in prices or in the cost of living. "We must seek an equilibrium among all sectors," he said, adding that this equilibrium would depend upon production and upon what is commonly called inflation. "Well then, solutions will not come overnight. We have a team working seriously in the search for solutions that will come gradually," the president said.

The Drought, Concern

CRITICA: What can you tell us about the problems of the drought faced by the rice growers?

President: I am very concerned about the problem of unemployment. It is a socioeconomic problem, a human problem of great impact. I am not going to speak with demagoguery, but when I sit down to have lunch I often lose my appetite. Many people have said to me: "Hey, you're losing weight; aren't you eating well?" The fact is that food doesn't appeal to me. I look at the charts and I think: "What if those with no food were my children? That is the truth."

I was a great critic of Torrijos. And I don't believe that a person should let his tongue run away with him. I feel that way because, when alone, I used to say to him: "Why don't you do this or that?" And today I understand why many things can't be done. No one is God. Someone said that the National Guard runs Panama, or that there is anarchy in Panama, and I corrected him by saying: "No one rules Panama. One leads, which is not the same thing as ruling."

You lead a team like an orchestra. And it must be well tuned. You cannot rule and say "play such and such a tune, though you don't know how to play it." I don't believe in the word "ruling." Idi Amin ruled, and he ordered people killed.

The National Guard is one part, the cabinet is another, the judiciary another, etc. But where are the people? All of the people have aspirations. They want something. They form the fatherland. You cannot please everyone, because then the melody doesn't flow. What one must do is collect opinions. One must act in accordance with some consensus.

With Left and Right

Some say I am from the left or the right. No, I belong to neither sector. I am Panamanian, as Torrijos used to say. If businessmen must be helped so that they can generate wealth for this country, and if that is considered rightist, then let them say I am from the right. If, on the other hand, helping people who are poor means being a leftist, then let them call me that. I am not dogmatic. I have no dogma. That no longer prevails in modern times. There is no Marxism or capitalism among peoples; what people feel are needs. And you owe yourself to them, you must help them. One must always search for the best for the country. We must exploit the fact that we are a country of service. There is a misconception about the banking center. The Panamanian banking center is what you would call a refuge in the Americas. People from all parts of the world trust conditions in Panama and use all of the services that we Panamanians offer, generating employment in various areas.

In response to the observation that the Free Zone is an island of plenty in the midst of the city of Colon, he pointed out that the Free Zone is providing employment and that that is what we want.

President of the Panamanians

CRITICA: As a member of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], what is your opinion about the recent PRD declaration?

President: It is true that I am a member of the PRD, but I am not the president of the PRD but the president of Panama: as such, I am aware that some PRD interests have been affected during my presidential administration.

I am not worried about their critical posture. But I do ask that that posture not be destructive. I believe that it must be constructive. I know that from the point of view of hegemony, my presidential administration affects PRD interests. My government is not homogeneous. I have formed a government that consults the interests of all of the country's sectors, not just the political sectors. I don't want a government of politicking. What we have is a government policy, and I don't believe that the only good Panamanians are found inside the PRD.

Furthermore, if I were not running the government and were PRD secretary general instead, I believe I would also have to take a position in defense of my party's interests. And when one is out of power, one can shout and say many things that one knows cannot be done while one is in power. If things were the other way around and Ernesto Perez Balladares were in my position, he would say: What courage! Why doesn't he come and do it himself? Now, the crux of the matter is that Torrijism is not a name and it does not belong to one family. One must not punish a nephew or relative just because he is a relative of Torrijos. General Torrijos used to say that his only commitment was to Panama. Torrijism is a concept, an idea, and Torrijos left deep changes advocating the people's cause. We must understand Torrijism in that sense. I, in fact, am involved in politics because of Torrijos.

Criticizing Omar

CRITICA: How did you get into politics?

President: In 1968 I criticized Torrijos by saying that he had accomplished nothing but a vulgar coup d'etat. And not only did he show me otherwise, he convinced me to join it. I believe that he wanted to improve things. I am convinced that he did improve them. And no matter what we say today, Torrijos' work will be appreciated by future generations, who will understand that a change did take place in this country.

The most palpable evidence that there has been a change is the presence of a De La Espriella here right now. Let us be honest, however you want to put it. He had the intention -- for that plan for democratization belongs to Torrijos, no one else -- of trying to broaden constitutional amendments. What the political parties are now asking for, Torrijos sought first, in 1978.

What happened is that no one understood Torrijos in 1978, yet they understand him now, in 1982. Facing defeatists who in that year thought that they were going to lose power, Torrijos said that there should be a democratic opening. And he made such an opening possible with guarantees and by the creation of political parties. It doesn't matter what politicians say. I do not believe in the denigration of others. I believe that political adversaries need not denigrate each other. Political passions must not be taken to their lowest levels. We must help the Panamanians grow. Torrijism is not dead.

Against Dishonesty

In Torrijos' ideas there was no room for dishonesty. Let us speak honestly -- there was no room for dirty tricks. There may have been people around him pulling dirty tricks, but then was he God to know about everything that went on in the country? I judge men by their work. I believe men do both good and bad things. Things must be weighed. And if the scales tip toward the good, then a man is good; no one is perfect here. The gospel says: "He who is free of sin, let him cast the first stone."

Let us put demagogy aside. We are going to face the people, to tell them the truth. That is what we want, not to incite them into casting stones at one another. We must see what these people want. We must give them good, capable and honest officials. I'm not saying that previous officials didn't have these qualities; don't misunderstand me.

Opportunity for Others

But there are changes. Changes must be made and opportunity must be given to others, to many young people who want to help the country and to contribute their grain of sand. Openings for participation must be created.

I believe in free and clean elections. I believe in the election of the president, the mayors and the legislators. Why? Because this will lead to political interaction.

We must also preserve our achievements, particularly the people's participation, the 505. What is more, they must be given more responsibilities as community leaders. We must remove the rotten fruit from the basket so it will not spoil the good fruit therein. It is true that there are both good and bad. If 5 of 505 make mistakes, this does not mean that they are all bad. I think that one must obtain the best one can from the good. I sometimes learn from their proposals. Man has capabilities and character.

Honest Struggle

I don't mind reading what the opposition says. Many times I often learn from some of their proposals and I say "that guy is right." However, I don't think that the political struggle should reflect the idea that "you must get out so that I can get in."

Let there be a political struggle. We are offering sufficient guarantees so that it will be an honest struggle and so that the one who obtains the votes will win. However, it is not true that we are going to put up a white flag and that we are going to surrender and leave. We are not going to surrender. I am going to struggle for my party, as I said in the assembly. I am a PRD member, but I am not going to use the government to impose my party, much less use the resources of the government for the party's benefit. That is my political truth.

CRITICA: Mr President, you give the impression that you are a man who follows up on what you order. A few days ago, you announced a number of measures to control public expenditures. What has been implemented to date?

President: We have a program -- not a new one of course, but one from before that we are now intensifying. It is true that there are no resources, but we want to use the few that we have the best possible way. Excuse me, but I want to give you an example from my family. When we were children we used to leave the lights on when we left a room and my father would tell us that we were shareholders in the power and light company of those days. He would be after us, turning off the lights because it would save a dollar.

That is where savings lies. Officials must be aware that they should spend less. Less electricity, less fuel, less paper, etc. Those who have jobs must fulfill the duties of their jobs. Great savings can be made in little things, in little trips, in per diems -- you would be surprised at the savings.

Example Forges

CRITICA: Sir, you speak very proudly about the influence that your parents or superiors had in shaping you as a person and you have noted that man is forged on the basis of the examples of his superiors. Do you apply this same principle from top to bottom in your daily work?

President: Exactly, one must provide an example from the top to the bottom. You cannot ask your farmhand to do what you can't do. Those who were given a little more ability by God should use it to develop the fatherland. There is a great deal of selfishness.

They Don't Want To Get Involved

When we were forming our government, we called on many capable people in this country, but they didn't believe us. They didn't want to get involved. "No, I earn a lot of money and you are not going to pay me what I earn outside the government." Why do you want to have so much money in the bank if you already have enough, I asked them. Nevertheless, there are many who gave up high earnings in private enterprise to help us develop the fatherland. One must recognize this.

However, there are others who don't want to get involved. There are Panamanians who sacrifice themselves for others. There are some who want to have a peaceful fatherland but they don't want to help when one asks them to participate. They use the excuse that it is not a democratic government, that it belongs to the National Guard. And what do you care, I indicated emphatically, since it isn't I, but your country that needs you.

Others said: "What guarantees can you give me that you are going to last in your post?" To those I replied: "What does that matter? Come for a week and work a week. Contribute." "I am not attached to this; if I go tomorrow, I go. But while I am here, I will give my best."

Now then, maybe I am Quixote, because I have neglected my family and my personal interests.

To Institutionalize Democracy

CRITICA: At this time, and considering the short time that you have been president, could you tell us whether you have set some specific goal about leaving the country some plan? Can you define any?

President: The main one. I believe in institutions. The most precious thing a country can have is the institutionalization of its democracy. That is what I would like to leave my country. I know we have various problems, but peace is only going to be achieved by institutionalizing democracy, by establishing the conditions necessary so that everyone can have the opportunity to express themselves, the right to say what they feel, in an orderly way. I do not believe in anarchy. There are many people who want this country to become a Vietnam, an El Salvador, because of selfish political interests or international slogans. The two powers are interested, both of them; they want us to fall into that game because they think that we are their pawns. We cannot let ourselves fall into their game, and it is only if we Panamanians are united that we can prevent it. That is the path we must take, and it is really a very short path. We don't want to improvise, he said emphatically. If I can achieve it, I will feel very satisfied. If I go before that, for whatever reason, I will still feel very satisfied because I will have given my best to my country. I will have contributed my grain of sand.

It is one thing to say from the outside that I am going to do this and that. Another thing is to be inside, for when you are going to do something you come up against the walls of bureaucracy, the laws, the controls. I think that moving the government is like moving an oceanliner with a 25-horsepower engine. One has to use the cars and whatever else one can.

CRITICA: Could you provide us some advance details of the commission that is analyzing the state's participation in projects like Contadora, the Marriott, Air Panama and others?

President: We have appointed a working committee, as we call it, to analyze, within a specific period of time, the economic problems of those projects. Some of the problems have to be analyzed in 20 days -- a month, in short -- depending upon the scope of the problem. It is a committee comprising ministers and directors of autonomous institutions who have to consult with businessmen, workers and those involved to find the solution.

President De La Espriella issued a special message to our people and to those of us who work at this newspaper, CRITICA. Here is the text of the message:

To the people and the readers of CRITICA. First to CRITICA. Continue with your combative line. Continue with what your name states: Criticism. But it is constructive criticism that really helps. It is by pointing out efforts that things can be improved. For example, in such a place something is happening and you have not done anything to correct it and it can be corrected in such a way and by using such an institution.

I say to the people what I said to the gentlemen of the Free Zone, who told me that bribes were being sought there for the construction of offices; I told them: denounce them! I ask the people to exercise their rights. The people must ensure that they are respected, but in order and with discipline. Let us all build peace together so that we can solve all of our problems.

A country involved in war and fighting cannot be built. No problem can be solved under those conditions; instead, the problems grow worse.

The greatest pride I have when I go out is that I feel Panamanian -- not because I live in Panama, but because of the kind of people that this country has!

CABINET APPROVES FUNDS FOR ELECTORAL CENSUS

PA081845 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 8 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] During the cabinet meeting held yesterday at the presidential palace, Luis Carlos Noriega placed his position as member of the Electoral Tribunal at the disposition of the executive branch effective 15 September.

The meeting, which was attended by Vice President Jorge Illueca and chaired by President Ricardo de la Espriella, agreed to provide the necessary funds to take the fourth electoral census, which is required for the elections to be held in 1984. A new president and vice president, as well as the new members of the National Legislation Council and of the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives will be selected during this election.

According to official data, a total of 1.2 million citizens will be entitled to vote in the 1984 elections.

PRD LEGISLATORS SUPPORT PEREZ BALLADARES

PA080232 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Sep 82 p 1 A

[By Jose Quintero de Leon]

[Text] After meeting yesterday afternoon with Ernesto Perez Balladares, secretary general of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], the PRD bloc in the National Legislation Council led by Harley James Mitchel decided to give its unlimited support to recent political remarks by Perez Balladares.

The PRD legislators thus contradicted Luis de Leon Arias, president of the Assembly of Representatives, who harshly criticized Perez Balladares' remarks, saying that they were not the result of consultation and did not represent the party.

Mitchel said that the conversation with Perez Balladares was productive and that both the legislators and some vice presidents of the 505 representatives agreed that the PRD's decision on independence was based on the party's declaration of principles. "We state that the PRD should not be a government party," Mitchel warned, "but that the government must be of the party; that is, it should follow the party's guidelines." He defined political parties as organizations that express views on social concerns and problems and that act by creating groups of opinion and pressure.

Mitchel indicated that the party has been implementing a financial program so that it can intensify its own personality and obtain independence, as is currently being stressed. "The government is one thing and the party is another," Mitchel clarified. He deplored the fact that some people think that a government party should live off the government. He added that with Perez Balladares' remarks, the PRD is teaching a lesson of political morality that some people don't like, in a veiled reference to De Leon Arias' statement.

PAPO LEADER ZUNIGA CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT

PA080336 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Sep 82 p 6A

[By Luis Estribi]

[Text] In a lively radio interview broadcast on the "In the Street" program, Dr Carlos Ivan Zuniga, president of the People's Action Party (PAPO), said that he believed in the existence of a secret political pact between Dr Arnulfo Arias and the National Guard. If I am mistaken, he added, then Dr Arias "has had it."

Referring to the paradoxical situation in which the members of Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) have rebelled against Ricardo de la Espriella's administration, the PAPO president indicated that there was some confusion in regard to the PRD. Zuniga said that "the PRD is neither independent nor an opposition party." It is simply an official party. Its followers are all public employees. It is an official, bureaucratic party; therefore, it exclusively responds to the interests of the ruler in power, since it is bureaucratic loyalty and not ideological loyalty that determines the political behavior of its members."

Probing further into this problem, a salient political issue, the opposition leader continued to analyze the real motivations for the PRD leaders' behavior, pointing out that with their fine feel for politics, the people have realized that the official party is "cooking in its own sauce. The PRD was not born with the goal of seeking to restructure the country. It simply reflects the bureaucratic feelings that lumped all public employees together into a bureaucratic electoral machine. This party was formed in accordance with the character of General Omar Torrijos and his regime." Zuniga mentions that when the PRD was formed, the system that in political science is called "Bonapartism" prevailed in Panama. This is nothing more than a political movement based on whatever happens to be most convenient for the kingpin of the moment. It veers from left to right, depending on its interests at any given time.

General Torrijos played the role of a balancing fulcrum, organizing the party in such a way that there was always a powerful rightwing and a powerful leftwing. "As an example, we have the time when Demetrio Lakas was president; he represented the economically strong sectors -- the right -- while Gerardo Gonzalez, Romulo Escobar and others from the People's Party (PDP) who ensconced themselves in the PRD represented the leftwing." The PAPO leader insisted that when Torrijos wanted to frighten the right, he would fan the left, with Gerardo Gonzalez giving violent speeches against the oligarchy, imperialism, vested interests, cement, sugar and other things. When, on the other hand, he wished to scare the left, Lakas came and met with the Chamber of Commerce, CONEP [National Council of Private Enterprise] and the economic sectors, while Torrijos, as the fulcrum, pretended that he was weathering the storm that he was actually feeding.

Zuniga continued to elaborate on the issue of Torrijist Machiavellianism, indicating that thereafter came the era of Mr De La Espriella and Mr Royo. Mr De La Espriella, he assured, used the same pendulum theory, involving "with and not with both the left and the right." Mr Royo represented the interests of the left and Mr De La Espriella represented those of the right. Suddenly -- he adds -- the person who controls the balance is gone and no one wants to play that role in the garrisons.

Then comes the real internal struggle between the leftist and the rightist sectors within the PRD in such a way that when Royo and the left vanish from the political scenario -- since the person who controlled the balance is gone -- the rightwing in the PRD takes power and it is no longer part of a swinging pendulum. Now it is the right that really controls the power and thus the phenomenon of "Bonapartism" disappears.

The reason that happened was that the cause for playing that game of the left and the right ceased to exist. Other international factors, determined by the Reagan plan and by Panama's economic and fiscal situation, no longer allows them to continue to walk the tightrope. They were forced to define themselves and they have done so, presenting themselves as a government of the right, responding to the "status quo" of vested interest. They are forced to put aside the robes of transformers and reformists. Now comes the struggle of the displaced leftist sectors, who seem to want to ignore the fact that there is no longer a pendulum and that their displacement is final.

Machiavelianism has no solutions to offer in modern politics. Politics today must be transparent and clear to the people, Zuniga added, and no other kind of politics is possible. For our party, the visit to the presidency at the time that it took place was a political error There was a national crisis: the issue involving the teachers, social security, the national financial corporation and others were generating a great amount of protest in the streets At the time of this crisis on 30 July, there were two options: the crisis could neither be deepened or it could be overcome. The crisis could be averted by the government... The opposition could neither prevent, overcome or deepen it, and the only way to deepen it was for the opposition to redouble its attack on the regime and its corruption.

Later, Zuniga said that when there is a kind of national precrisis that will inevitably lead toward deep institutional changes, the opposition helps the government to overcome it. By engaging in dialogue at that time, the opposition was helping the government to overcone the crisis.

I consider the behavior of Dr Arnulfo Arias specifically to be very serious, because he was the only solution available to the opposition. His individual action, on which other opposition parties were not consulted, was very "independent" and very typical of Dr Arias' political tradition. However, I believe that if Dr Arias made this decision, it is because there must have been secret political agreement with the military garrisons, I cannot believe that Dr Arias' visit to the palace and the dinner with the military was merely a courtesy call to show support, because that would make no political sense and would not reflect the tone maintained by the opposition. If there was no secret pact, then the dinner in the palace was Dr Arias' swan song.

It has been said that the agreement between Dr Arias and the garrisons, the PAPO leader added, was designed to lead the country to a constituent assembly with Dr Arias heading a provisional government, and that after elections are scheduled, the candidate for the sectors that support the new government will be General Paredes, the figure whose attitude promotes a constitutional outcome and who is emerging as the Panamanian Morales Bermudez. We would be facing an interesting pact and, if this is true, Dr Arias would go down in history as a skillful politician who wisely managed his influence at the opportune time. Then the bitter cup of the presidential dinner would become a perfect drink.

If this were not the case, we would be facing a new skillful stroke by the government, because when rumors are circulated that Dr Arias will take over power and that a constituent assembly is coming, political expectations are created that act as a kind of soporific, producing apathy and willingness to wait, like the bride of Gounot who put on her wedding dress every morning to wait for the groom who never came. Thus, every morning at daybreak, the opposition puts on its wedding dress to wait for its time of power. This expectation causes the opposition's struggle to languish. Thus, this would have been a very skillful stroke by the government if there is no such pact, while the possibility of an Arnulfo in the presidency very soon is being rumored.

MATUTINO COLUMNIST PRAISES PRESIDENT, PAREDES

PA082034 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 8 Sep 82 p 9-A

["Sparkles" column by Rafael Angel Murgas: "The National Guard"]

[Text] The presence of the chiefs of the National Guard in the presidential palace to deliver to the president of the republic their answer to the letter in which Gen Ruben Dario Paredes stated his decision to separate himself from the post of commander so that the chief of the army [as published] could of his own free will and at his own discretion appoint a commander sets a precedent in Panamanian politics. This action has served to show to the world the high discipline of the Panamanian military institution. It has also made evident the feelings of brotherhood and comradeship among the members of the military high command as a guarantee of security and stability for the institutions of the fatherland.

General Ruben Dario Paredes has been acclaimed as the legitimate successor of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera. The document that Col Armando Abel Contreras, chief of staff of the National Guard, gave to President Ricardo de la Espriella is a historic document that opens roads for the new generations. It is a valuable testimony that shows the patriotic and professional worth of the Panamanian armed institution.

President de la Espriella's patriotic answer recognized the gesture of faith and trust that the military men made to him, the president who has presented himself as a promise of peace and national concord.

This important event is also a testimony to the American countries that Panama is an altar of universal fraternity; that Panamanian youth has hoisted the banner of the fatherland to the level of the prophetic proclamation of Simon Bolivar, the liberator, and of the new revolutionary order established by the man who envisaged Panama's providential destiny, Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, who raised the tricolored flag of the isthmus atop glorious Ancon Hill -- close to the home of the angels -- as the banner of the glorious destiny of Panama, future capital of the world.

The key figures in Panamanian politics have been firmly and decidedly proclaimed to the world by the Panamanian people. They are Ricardo de la Espriella and Ruben Dario Paredes. Their important responsibilities obligate them to continuous devotion to the fatherland and the Panamanian revolution, a Torrijos legacy.

A revolution is made with the people and for the people. Its emblem is community unity, setting aside divisionist positions that go against national values and inspire neither faith nor security among militants sincerely and loyally serving the important interests of the Panamanian people.

BELIZE

UDP'S ARANDA CHARGES GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION

PA080405 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 30 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by "special reporter" Alvaro Galvez Mis]

[Excerpts] Belizean Premier George Price has become a beggarly president. He is now in London asking for economic aid, while his primary collaborators are responsible for arms trafficking, drug dealing and increasing administrative corruption.

These were remarks by Belizean Opposition Leader Theodore Aranda of the United Democratic Party (UDP), who is seeking to give his party the necessary solidity and security to win the next elections.

Gunrunning and Drug Trafficking

Aranda added that in the last few days, Belize has become a stage for trafficking in weapons and drugs.

Everyone knows that international traffickers arrive here by sea with large shipments of prohibited weapons, which may well be used to reinforce the subversives operating in Central America. In addition, large quantities of marijuana are being sown in many parts of our territory. Top leaders of the government People's United Party, which is led by Price, are involved in these deals. To be involved in this trafficking in weapons and drugs, one needs certain support from the authorities. It is almost certain that these big deals produce huge profits for certain people. Some bigshots are involved in this.

Nepotism is another of Mr Price's negative characteristics. Nieces, nephews, cousins or brothers and sisters of ministers, deputy ministers, and so on all work in government offices.

Poverty is rampant throughout the territory. There are no access roads to agricultural sectors. There is a need for schools, hospitals, etc. The United Kingdom continues to give Price orders, while the people are growing more desperate. They can no longer put up with a government that has been a puppet for certain international authorities for 35 years.

There has been nothing but failures, lies and corruption throughout those 35 years. There is no private sector because of Price's insecurity. Therefore, Aranda added, the only alternative is the opposition, whose plans include the achievement of an agreement with the Guatemalan authorities to solve the border conflict, which is more than 150 years old.

We want to negotiate with Guatemala. We want to sit down with them as Central American brothers. We want to determine the best and most convenient way of dealing with the problem, and the ideal solution will derive from that. We will not present plans, but will try to solve the problem like brothers, within the framework of Christianity. We want a peaceful solution.

In his remarks to PRENSA LIBRE, Aranda said that Price can no longer remain in power. He stressed that the prime minister has led Belize for 35 years, which has been a period of poverty, uncertainty and corruption. When he took over power he implemented a program called the "Green Revolution," intended to promote agriculture. He promised security, comprehensive development, education and health. And yet, all of these aspirations turned into resounding failures, which the people are now criticizing, and rightly so.

Price has justified his failures by suing Guatemala's claim over the territory. He claims that Belize is poor because of that conflict. Meanwhile, he constantly travels throughout the world with the alleged intention of obtaining aid while spending large amounts in travel expenses that are badly needed by the Belizean people.

Not even President Reagan travels as much as Price does. He is now in London asking for more financial assistance, but he will return emptyhanded, as usual.

He will also go to Canada to seek support. Yet the trifles that he is getting are badly administered, for large sums of money end up in the pockets of his main collaborators, who are corrupt and are responsible for the misery of the majority of Belizeans.

Changes in Power Must Occur

Aranda said that when a government has been in power for such a long time and has demonstrated its inability to solve community problems, it had better make changes that result in security and tranquillity.

If Price remains the leader, Belize will become fertile ground for subversion. It must be noted that the problems of political violence in Central America derive from the very factors -- bad administration, corruption and others -- that are common in fascist governments like Price's.

The people are aware of the sad situation that we are experiencing because of the 35 years that the prime minister and his collaborators have been exploiting the community.

Human Rights Violations

Aranda also said that the authorities have been involved in constant human rights violations over the last few years.

As an example of this, we can cite the case that occurred in a town north of Belize, where several demonstrators were shot by government snipers, among whom were Agriculture and Lands Minister Florencio Marin and Walter Castillo, another Price collaborator.

COSTA RICA

MONGE ACCEPTS REAGAN INVITATION TO CONFERENCE

PA081857 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] President Monge has accepted an invitation from President Reagan to visit Washington.

I agree with you on the fundamental importance of promoting the democratic ideals expressed through free and honest elections, said President Luis Alberto Monge in a letter to President Ronald Reagan in reply to an invitation made by the U.S. President to participate as one of the principal speakers in a conference on the development of democracy to be held in Washington 5-6 November 1982.

The conference to which the U.S. President invited President Monge will analyze the subject of the speech delivered by President Reagan in London last June and has the object of promoting free, honest elections and democratic development.

Your experience and understanding and the enthusiasm that we both share on this subject made me think of you as the plans were being drafted, Reagan wrote to Monge. Your participation as president of a Latin American country in which democracy has been historically successful is fundamentally important to make this conference successful, Reagan said.

Only three presidents will participate in this important conference to analyze the development of democracy and the promotion of free and honest elections. U.S. President Ronald Reagan has invited one president each from Latin America, Africa and Asia. The invitation extended to Monge Alvarez is considered an honor for Costa Rica.

Monge will ask the Legislative Assembly for permission to attend this conference in Washington, said Presidency Minister Fernando Berrocal in releasing the text of both letters.

EDEN PASTORA GRANTED 3 MONTHS' RESIDENCE

PA082229 Paris AFP in Spanish 1941 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] San Jose, Sep 8 (AFP) -- The Costa Rican Government Council has revoked the order expelling former Nicaraguan Commander Eden Pastora and has granted him the right to enter the country for a 3-month period.

President Luis Alberto Monge's cabinet, which had decided to expel Pastora from the country for participating in actions against Nicaragua that jeopardized Costa Rica's neutrality, made the new decision today in response to a request presented by Pastora himself. In his request, the former Sandinist commander committed himself to respect Costa Rica's Constitution and its neutrality, Costa Rican Presidency Minister Fernando Berrocal noted in announcing the government decision. The resolution states that Pastora once had Costa Rican nationality, that two of his children were born in Costa Rica and that he has fundamentally committed himself to respect the Costa Rican Constitution.

Pastora, who has been known as "Commander Cero" since he led the seizure of the Nicaraguan presidential palace in August 1978 during the time of the Somoza dictatorship, broke with the Sandinist revolution in April when he announced in San Jose that he would fight to overthrow the commanders who rule Nicaragua.

JUSTICE MINISTER DENIES POLITICAL PRISONERS HELD

PA082015 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Justice Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has described as false the reports published by Mexican newspapers that there are political prisoners in Costa Rica. As for the terrorist groups, Gutierrez said that 53 people are being held at the disposition of the courts under charges of terrorism, homicide, kidnapping and criminal association.

The justice minister said that laws are respected in Costa Rica and that its executive branch in no way interferes with the administration of justice, which is the recognized province of the judicial branch. He stressed that the 53 persons who are being falsely characterized as political prisoners were arrested on 4 different occasions. He explained that one group was arrested for the assassination of several civil guardsmen and a bombing attack against U.S. Embassy security personnel. A second group was arrested after they entered Costa Rica through the northern border to perpetrate several [words indistinct] attacks against the Guatemalan Embassy. The third group was arrested for the illegal possession of military weapons, and the fourth group during an attempt to kidnap a Salvadoran industrialist living in Costa Rica.

Based on this evidence, and contrary to the reports published in Mexico, it is clear that these people are not political prisoners, Gutierrez said. Besides, they are going to be tried. As for the allegations of torture, none of these charges have been proved. The national press is witness to the fact that these charges have been exhaustively investigated. In concluding, the justice minister said that the judicial branch has been asked on three occasions to expedite processing of the 53 cases, which are already past the arraignment stage.

FOREIGN MINISTER FIRM ON SAN JUAN RIVER ISSUE

PA081904 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Reaching a definite agreement on the incidents that have occurred during the last few months on the San Juan River is a basic requirement to again have normal relations with Nicaragua. As long as the attitude of the Sandinist government does not change on this, it will not be possible to have normal relations in spite of the fact that Costa Rica would like to have them. These remarks have been made by Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez.

He said that the San Juan River issue is not negotiable, and that our country will defend its rights, adding that the people and government are united in the defense of the inalienable rights of our country. No one and nothing will make us change our position, even if efforts are made to create a fictitious division in our government, said the foreign minister. Free navigation without controls or restrictions of any kind are established in the Canas-Jerez Treaty, and we will not change this and will not permit anyone to change it unilaterally, he said.

The foreign minister announced this afternoon that Costa Rica will lodge new protests due to insistence of the Sandinist army on controlling, searching and forcing vessels to dock at three different places on the San Juan River. He said that Costa Rica will not submit and will use every recourse of international law to demand respect for norms that have been in force for more than a century. Therefore, as long as the attitude of the Sandinist government does not change, our relations will not be normal, said Volio Jimenez.

TWO NICARAGUAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES 'DESERT'

PA081542 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Two Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries have deserted and are now seeking asylum in their country's embassy. They are Nicaraguans (Alejandro Peralta Aragon), who is using a Honduran passport issued under the name of (Luis Alonso Avila), and student (William Enrique Mejia Munoz). (Peralta Aragon) was captured by the counterrevolutionary forces in the northern part of Nicaragua and taken as a prisoner to Honduras. Once there he was brainwashed and integrated into the counterrevolutionary forces. (Mejia Munoz) was kidnapped in Nicaragua and brought to San Jose.

However, once here as alleged members of the counterrevolutionary forces that are fighting against the Sandinist regime, they decided to desert and request asylum in the Nicaraguan Embassy here in our capital. The two men have been inside the Nicaraguan Embassy since 1000 yesterday. According to them, they both escaped from a counterrevolutionary safehouse here in San Jose. They claim to be former militia members who, upon being captured, were enrolled into the counterrevolutionary forces. In the embassy they explained that they definitely dislike the idea of fighting against their country's government. They added that they are both in danger and need the embassy's help to return to Nicaragua.

EL SALVADOR

ARMY MOVES TO DEFEND ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

PA081655 San Salvador PROCESO in Spanish 23-29 Aug 82 pp 5, 6

[Unattributed report: "Defense of the Economy"]

[Excerpt] The most recent military operations ordered by the high command seem to suggest that the Salvadoran Army's military strategy is in accordance with the U.S. viewpoint. After neutralizing the political effect of the guerrilla actions undertaken in rural zones relatively distant from the cities by permanently jamming the clandestine radio stations, the armed forces have launched a military campaign that places special emphasis on the economic targets attacked by the FMLN. During this week alone, the FMLN's constant sabotage campaign against the economic infrastructure has caused incalculable losses to the country's productive sector. In line with this measure, the armed forces not only have carried out military actions but have also launched a propaganda campaign urging the people to denounce all "suspicious" individuals seen near bridges, energy towers, buses, telephone booths, etc. The armed forces have also stepped up operations in the cities and rural areas of the Departments of San Vicente, Usulutan, San Salvador and La Libertad, where most of the production and processing of cotton, coffee and sugar, the major export products, takes place.

TERRORISTS ATTACK COTTON FARM, GRAIN SILOS

PA082246 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 7 Sep 82 p 2

[Excerpts] According to certain sources, a large group of terrorists attacked (El Recreo) camp, in Hacienda la Carrera, Usulutan Department. The attack was staged on Friday. The extremists set fire to warehouses, tractors, irrigation pumps, facilities and agricultural tools used in cotton farming.

The camp belongs to the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation, ISTA, as it is a reformed area. The losses have been estimated at some 300,000 colonels. The terrorists escaped.

At 2200 on Friday, several subversive elements attacked the IRA (Supply Regulation Institute) plants in San Martin, to destroy the silos where the basic grains are stored. The terrorists reportedly sought to destroy the silos with bazooka fire "in order to deprive Salvadorans of corn and beans." The attack, it has been reported, had no major consequences.

EDITORIAL DEPLORES POLITICAL 'INTRANSIGENCE'

PA081628 San Salvador PROCESO in Spanish 23-29 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Untitled editorial]

[Excerpts] While on the international level, certain developments suggest a possible opening for a negotiated solution to the Salvadoran conflict, national developments seem to suggest that efforts are being undertaken to close the few gradual political openings.

The speech recently delivered in San Francisco by Thomas Enders, U.S. assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, represents a small but significant change in the U.S. attitude toward Salvadoran and Central American problems. The internal roots of these problems are once again being recognized. The new tone seems to suggest an opening in the U.S. policy, as demanded by both the pope and the Salvadoran Catholic hierarchy. Implementation of the Apaneca pact might open the path to such talks, thus establishing the necessary conditions to stop the war and find a solution to the conflict. Despite Enders' new tone, however, the political and military stagnation continues here in El Salvador and the economic decline continues inexorably. The intransigence displayed by certain sectors and the incongruence between U.S. words and its actions in the area seem to suggest that the change in tone does not yet mean a change in tune.

HAVANA ON MILITARY ACTIONS, SOLIDARITY FRONT

Peasant Massacre Reported

PA081850 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] The Salvadoran Army murdered 300 elderly persons, women and children during a military operation on 18 August in San Vicente Department in which napalm bombs were used. This charge was lodged before the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission by three women who survived the massacre, according to reports broadcast by Radio Venceremos, the voice of the FMLN, on 25 August 1982. The survivors said that after the bombing, in which large areas of land were scorched, the troops of the genocidal regime swept through the region with grenades and automatic weapons, indiscriminately killing unarmed children, women and elderly persons.

Other reports state that FMLN forces have inflicted another seven casualties on the Salvadoran Army in San Vicente Department, where the government has been carrying out another unsuccessful antiguerrilla operation. Meanwhile, spokesmen of the Salvadoran dictatorship have said that one officer and two soldiers were killed and four others were wounded in a rebel ambush in Rio Frio canton.

Solidarity Front Statement

PA081849 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] The World Front of Solidarity With the Salvadoran People has charged that Central America is living in a dangerous situation caused by the hegemonic presence of imperialism in the area. After a meeting held in Managua, the organization released a document in which it called for help for the struggle of the Salvadoran people. It said that the threat of a regional war in Central America is heightened by imperialist ambitions to recover its lost domination of the region.

FMLN GIVES STATISTICS ON 'PRISONERS OF WAR'

PA090005 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] The FMLN reports to our people and to the peoples of the world, who follow the achievements of our war with interest, that from February 1981 through August 1982 our forces captured 223 prisoners of war. These prisoners were taken during the occupations of Perquin, Yamabal, [words indistinct] Torola, San Fernando, [words indistinct] in Morazan Department, as well as in the occupations of Puerto Parada in Usulutan, Suchitoto, Cuscatancingo, (Guarejira) and San Fernando in Chalatenango, along with other areas of the country.

The following is a breakdown of the number of prisoners of war captured on each front: Modesto Ramirez central front, 33 soldiers; Anastasio Aquino paracentral front, 11 soldiers; Feliciano Ama western front, 2 soldiers; Francisco Sanchez eastern front, 177 soldiers. This gives us a total of 223 prisoners of war: soldiers, national guardsmen, counterinsurgency commandos and paramilitary men, whose lives have been resepcted in accordance with the Geneva Convention and in accordance with the humanitarian principles upheld by the FMLN and [words indistinct], using them as instruments for their interests. These prisoners of war have been released by the FMLN at the same combat sites, like those released before the international press in Puerto Parada or the 40 soldiers released to the International Red Cross in El Mozote, Morazan Department. Fulfillment of the Geneva Convention and respect for prisoners of war are principles that the FMLN upholds.

GUATEMALA

OFFICIAL RULES OUT NATIONALIZATION OF BANKS

PA082237 Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 2 Sep 82 p 8

[Excerpt] Jorge Gonzalez del Valle, president of both the Monetary Board and the Bank of Guatemala, has said that the Mexican Government's decision to nationalize Mexico's private banks and to adopt strict foreign exchange controls will have no direct effects on Guatemala. He was categoric in stating that as far as the Guatemalan authorities are concerned, "there is not the slightest intention of nationalizing our banks, as this is neither feasible nor necessary." The government official also stressed that by the same token, the Guatemalan economy as a whole cannot and should not be exclusively in private hands, as some isolated voices have been demanding.

Gonzalez del Valle said that there are four main factors that make it unnecessary to nationalize Guatemala's banks:

1. Sufficient monetary reserves to guarantee imports for a period of up to 4 months.

2. The necessary ability to deal with foreign indebtedness. Guatemala has one of the lowest foreign debts in Latin America, in both an absolute and a relative sense.

3. The prospects for initiating an economic recovery in 1983 are reasonably good.

4. Government authorities are responsible and will not allow the Guatemalan economy to go bankrupt; neither will they adopt the criteria of those who promote dangerous experiments.

Gonzalez del Valle added that Guatemala has a solid and solvent financial system, the result of efforts made by both government and private sectors. He recalled that the Guatemalan banking system is under the supervision of the Superintendency of Banks and is regulated by the Monetary Board, which prevents unnecessary risks.

NAMES OF ANTIGOVERNMENT PLOTTERS REVEALED

PA081603 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 1 Sep 82 p 4

[Excerpts] Enrique Ma See, a Puerto Barrios businessman who owns the Pacifico store, is under arrest at the National Police II Corps headquarters. His relatives had believed he had been kidnapped. He is being accused of plotting against the government. His case is related to that of eight other persons arrested several days ago in Zacapa and Guatemala City. Sisniega Otero, a leader of the National Liberation Movement, MLN, is being sought by the authorities. He has been on the run since 13 August.

Interior Minister Col Ricardo Mendez Ruiz confirmed this information yesterday. He has declared that Sisniega Otero and other persons already under arrest "were organizing themselves to try to overthrow the government headed by General Rios Montt." The minister said that the Puerto Barrios businessman will be investigated, and once the evidence against him is verified he will be sent to a special court, as has been done with the the persons arrested in Zacapa and Guatemala City.

Sisniega Otero Is Being Sought

The minister also said that the authorities are continuing their investigations to determine the whereabouts of Sisniega Otero, a former MLN vice presidential candidate. The minister said: Some say he is in Honduras, others that he is in Miami, but we are looking for him here.

Participation of Gordillo Martinez Discarded

Minister Mendez said that, according to street rumors, some army officers -- including Col Francisco Gordillo Martinez, former member of the military government junta formed after the overthrow of General Lucas Garcia -- were involved in the plot. There is also talk about Second Lieutenant Lopez Lara, but these are false and tendentious rumors, Minister Mendez explained. The minister concluded by saying: We want to make it clear that neither Colonel Gordillo nor Second Lieutenant Lopez were involved in the antigovernment action.

The other persons arrested for allegedly plotting against the government are: MLN members Federico Saenz de Tejada and Jesus Oscar Baldizon, as well as Rigoberto Rosales, Rigoberto Orellana, Gonzalo Orellana, Mariano Sanchez, Enrique Guerra Aldana and Arnoldo Vargas Estrada. They are all in prison at the Santa Elena farm, Pete, facing special court proceedings.

ELEVEN PEOPLE KIDNAPPED IN LAST 15 DAYS

PA081536 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] More than 20 armed men kidnapped 3 brothers and their cousin in (Finca San Adrian), San Rafael Pie de la Cuesta, San Marcos. The kidnapped persons were taken away in two vehicles. A total of 11 people have been kidnapped in the last 15 days.

HONDURAS

PAPER SAYS FIVE SECRETARIES WILL LEAVE CABINET

PA081300 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa's newspapers carry reports on the news that has provoked expectation among the people at this moment, the news about the possibility of cabinet changes. In this morning's edition, the daily LA TRIBUNA reports that five secretaries of state will leave the cabinet. Expanding on Radio America's report about cabinet changes, LA TRIBUNA says: It was reported yesterday in this capital that inevitably there will be changes in the government's cabinet. The changes include the dismissal of five secretaries of state because it is believed that they have not done a good job during the 7 months they have headed their respective offices.

LA TRIBUNA reports that economy secretary Gustavo Alfaro; Luis Flores Escobar, executive secretary of the Higher Council of Economic Planning; and Public Health Minister Gonzalo Rodriguez are three of the secretaries to be separated. There is no report on who the other two will be.

It has been reported that President Roberto Suazo Cordova is not happy with the work done by these high-ranking officials, and for this reason he has decided to replace them. LA TRIBUNA reports that the cabinet changes will take place by 25 September at the latest, and that the persons to be appointed to those posts will be sworn in on 1 October. It has also been reported that Suazo Cordova had been thinking about making these changes at the end of the year, but considering the performance of these five ministers he has decided to replace them right away. It was recalled that when the president swore in his ministers on 27 January at the presidential palace he told them that whoever failed would be separated from his job, and this is what the president is about to do.

Finally, it was reported that the president is least satisfied with the public health secretary because he has not even purchased medicine abroad to supply state hospitals.

PAZ BARNICA DISCUSSES NICARAGUA, OTHER ISSUES

PA080447 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Gustavo Rubi interview with Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica; place, date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Is it true that Nicaragua Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto refused your offer for a meeting?

[Answer] No, it is not true. We have agreed to meet at an appropriate time, whenever circumstances demand.

[Question] Is there a possibility of a meeting now?

[Answer] No, the meeting is not planned for the immediate future.

[Question] Is there a definite date?

[Answer] No, we don't have an exact date; but we expect it to take place as soon as circumstances permit.

[Question] Is there a possibility of a top-level meeting between President Suazo Cordova and some FSLN leaders?

[Answer] I think that there is always an opportunity for everything, whenever circumstances allow and our interests find an adequate, opportune and favorable framework. Therefore, we must wait and seek the opportunity.

[Question] Has the tension in relations lessened?

[Answer] I believe that the situation is improving gradually.

[Question] What about an accusation made today?

[Answer] What are you talking about?

[Question] About another attack by the Sandinist government.

[Answer] Yes, there have been two or three additional incidents in the past few days provoked by Nicaragua; we have presented protests through the appropriate channels.

[Question] What has Nicaragua's answer been?

[Answer] The protests were just presented; we are awaiting an answer.

[Question] Was the meeting of presidents discussed today?

[Answer] Presidents of what countries?

[Question] The ones that Orfila mentioned.

[Answer] Oh, yes. The OAS secretary general did mention this in Mexico. He said that an effort is being made to organize a meeting of the presidents of all Latin American countries. This was proposed by President Belisario Betancur when he was sworn in as president of Colombia: We shall wait and see what happens. I hope that a meeting of presidents, which is of such importance, can be arranged.

[Question] Can the campaign that is being orchestrated abroad destabilize Honduras' policy of internationalizing peace?

[Answer] Quite the contrary. I think that those campaigns of misinformation have no effective objective, or realistic foundations; therefore, they only serve to strengthen the Honduran Government's international policy favoring peace.

[Question] What is Honduras' stand on this campaign?

[Answer] This is a misinformation campaign orchestrated against Honduras' democratic and institutional stability and against the Honduran Government's peace policy. These false campaigns only serve to strengthen the truth upon which the Honduran peace initiative is based.

[Question] Where did it originate?

[Answer] I could not say exactly where, but you might say it comes from different sources.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ACCUSATIONS AGAINST ALVAREZ

Alvarez Remarks

PA081839 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 0545 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, Honduran Armed Forces commander in chief, said yesterday that he is ready to submit to an investigation and even to relinquish his post if this is considered advisable by the government and the armed forces. He announced that the case of Col Leonidas Torres Arias has been sent to the attorney general's office for whatever action that office finds appropriate.

When asked if Torres' statement was the cause of his removal as chief of the Public Security Forces, FUSEP, General Martinez said:

[Begin recording] Well, in his statements -- which you have probably heard -- Torres tried to justify his attitude, saying that he was unjustly and [word indistinct] removed from his post. I would like to say in this respect that independent of the hatred or ill will he may feel for me because he believes I unjustly removed him, there are other things that are unjustified. He says he has information that entails a serious danger to the country's security and that I am involving Honduras in a number of conflicts. I think that if he were truly honest and loyal to his homeland he would have sent whatever documents he has to Congress through some messenger or some other confidential means rather than create a big public scandal, don't you think? Any citizen wishing to cooperate would have done this. He should know this is harmful to the country's image.

If he has so much evidence against me, why didn't he send a package of photocopies to Congress instead of making such a big fuss? You can see that what he wants is to hurt the country's image. He is taking the side of Honduras' enemies and strengthening their hand.

Measures Against Torres

PA090124 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Excerpt] All of the property and the stock in several local companies owned by Leonidas Torres, a former colonel, will be expropirated by the government, according to statements made yesterday by sources close to the executive branch. Legal consultations are currently underway to allow the government to proceed through the proper channels to expropriate the extensive property owned by Torres Arias, which is estimated to be worth several million lempiras.

Our source said that an approximate total value could not be given at this time but he said that, to give a general idea, a residence that has been under construction for the past 2 years represents an investment of at least 400,000 lempiras.

The report suggests that the government has made a firm decision in this regard, because an inventory is currently being made of Torres Arias' assets: his bank accounts, residences under construction and numerous shares in a fair number of local companies.

This station learned yesterday that the government's measure, which is unprecedented in Honduran military history, is in addition to the request that the Honduran Government will submit to Mexico that Torres Arias be extradited to Honduras, to render accounts for his behavior, which endangered national security.

It was also announced that the armed forces will have the opportunity to determine what military sanctions should be applied to Torres Arias for having violated all of the rules that govern the Honduran military corps.

The office of the attorney general will bring charges against former Colonel Leonidas Torres Arias in the first criminal court of Tegucigalpa. (Elizabeth Cruz Sierra), attorney general of the republic, has told this station that so far the charges will be actions against the security of the state and treason. The attorney general said that Torres Arias will have the right to defend himself during the trial.

COMMENTARY SUPPORTS IDEA OF RELOCATING SOMOZISTS

PA090340 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Deputy Carlos Montoya, vice president of the National Congress, has very wisely said that it would be advantageous to begin thinking of immediately relocating the Nicaraguan refugees who were linked to the Somozist army of the past. Although the deputy was not quite explicit, we have inferred that his idea is that the former Somozist guardsmen be resettled in another country.

The issue of the former Somozist guardsmen's presence has been discussed previously in this station's commentary and, like the vice president of the National Congress, we have noted the advisability of having Honduras ask the UN high Commissioner for Refugees and international forums for cooperation in transferring thousands of those Nicaraguans who do not want to return to their country, which has a new political system.

The fact is that the very presence of the former guardsmen places us in a continuing conflict with the Nicaraguans. Nicaragua and its new government are continuing a campaign against Honduras on the basis of the argument that the Honduran Government and Army cover up for the former Somozist guardsmen and that the former guardsmen, who have now become counterrevolutionaries, stage attacks on the Sandinist militias' garrisons with our help.

We feel no particular animosity toward the former Somozist guardsmen. They are human. They continue to believe in an ideal and they detest their countrys' new government, which is obviously pro-Marxist. Moreover, if those former guardsmen were to devote themselves only to living their own lives, we would say that those people should be allowed to settle in any part of Honduran territory. However, that is difficult, because those who were Somozists yesterday hate the Sandinists today and will do anything in their power to make the revolutionaries' lives miserable.

Honduras cannot and should not become the setting for or the sanctuary of those Nicaraguan refugees who now wish to stage a counterrevolution and to destabilize the new Nicaraguan Government. It is not a case of helping or not helping others to stage attacks or to defend themselves. It is simply a case of preserving the little bit of peace -- which, incidentally, is quite relative -- that remains to the country.

The government and the army have a sacred duty to the people to seek to maintain social stability, which will preserve the peace that the country needs to better deal with the adversities of underdevelopment. That peace, which is very relative today, requires good sense on the part of the men who are guiding Honduras' destiny, so that the country can again become the kind of place in which we Hondurans want to live: A place of peace.

We understand every patriot's innermost need to fight for the cause that he considers best for his country. The Sandinists called themselves revolutionary patriots yesterday, while the former Somozist guardsmen claim that right today, alleging that the Sandinists have turned the country over to Russia and Cuba.

It is mankind's inalienable right to fight for its causes, but Honduras, which should not be on either groups' side, should make the greatest effort to maintain its neutral position, which would offer the greatest contribution to our social and political stability.

We completely agree with Deputy Carlos Montoya, the vice president of the National Congress. It would be to our advantage to relocate the former Somozist guardsmen who live close to the Nicaraguan border. It is not a matter of inhumanely kicking the Nicaraguan refugees out. It is a matter of planning an operation to resettle those Central Americans in other countries. At the moment, because of their attempts to harass the Sandinists, they are causing continuous confrontations in the border area.

ARRIVAL OF 3,000 NICARAGUAN REFUGEES REPORTED

PA090417 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 8 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] Recently some 3,000 Nicaraguan refugees entered the country. They will be placed in camps built specifically for them, according to a statement by Col Jose Serra Hernandez, minister of defense and public security. The official, who is also a member of the National Refugee Commission, participated in a commission meeting yesterday to continue discussions of the status that should be accorded to the refugees. The Nicaraguan immigrants will be added to almost 27,000 refugees already in Honduras. Some 19,000 of these refugees are located in the Mosquitia region.

MINISTRY NOTES L.A. PARLIAMENT PEACE RESOLUTION

PA032337 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Press release issued by the Press and Information Office of the Honduran Foreign Relations Secretariat in Tegucigalpa on 31 August 1982 -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Secretariat of Foreign Affairs announces that the tenth regular assembly of the Latin American Parliament, which met last week in Bogota, Colombia, approved a draft resolution presented by the Honduran National Congress delegation and cosponsored by the delegations of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Panama. The text of the resolution is as follows:

Resolution on the Internationalization of Peace in Central America

The Latin American Parliament, considering:

That a climate of political and social upheaval prevails in the Central American region, that it has disrupted harmonious coexistence in some of the nations on the isthmus and that this situation has become a threat to international peace, to the strengthening of the democratic and representative system and to the discovery of a common destiny for Central America;

That efforts being made in the region for a restoration of the full exercise of popular sovereignty within a climate of understanding, social justice, and respect for human dignity require the expression of Latin American solidarity;

That the situation of crisis prevailing in Central America cannot be alien to the interests of the other countries that make up the Latin American community;

That the democratic government of Honduras recently presented an initiative to the peoples and governments of America to internationalize peace in the region;

That the Honduran National Congress, as the authentic representative of the people, unanimously resolved to give its open support to that initiative and to bring it before the members of this parliament;

That one of the goals of the Latin American Parliament is to contribute to international peace, legal order and security,

Resolves:

To give its support to the peace initiative presented by Honduras and to support the actions that the American governments may decide to take to achieve peace and to strengthen the democratic and representative system in the Central American region.

[Dated] Bogota, 25 August, 1982.

SOCIALIST LEADER ON TENSION WITH NICARAGUA

PA040421 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 31 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Mexico City, (ANN) -- Honduran leader Marco Virgilio Carias, in an exclusive interview with ANN, charged that military, naval and air force bases and various roads are being constructed in Puerto Lempira and in other sectors of the Honduran Atlantic coast to facilitate the rapid deployment of troops toward Nicaraguan territory.

Mr Carias is president of the Honduran Socialist Action Party (PASOH), director of the Honduran National Autonomous University Institute of Economic and Social Investigations and president of the Honduran affiliate with the world University Service [Servicio Universitario Mundial]

Carias added that "If up to now there has been no war with Nicaragua, it is only because of the great patience demonstrated by that country's government and people, since all attacks that have been carried out have been done so solely and exclusively by the Honduran armed forces and by President Reagan's administration, which directly support the former Somozist guard camps located along the two countries' border. The opposition leader added: "The problem created between Nicaragua and Honduras is purely fictitious, its sole purpose being to attack Nicaragua and to strongly repress the Honduran popular forces domestically."

Subsequently, Mr Carias made a comparison of the two countries' armies, stating that while in Nicaragua it is the people who have the weapons, in Honduras it is the army that bears arms. Carias added that weapons alone cannot win a war; it is necessary to have the will to win and the conviction that one's cause is just. Herein lies Nicaragua's superiority." [quotation marks as published]

In regard to the Symms Amendment that was recently approved by the U.S. Congress authorizing President Reagan to send troops to Central America, Carias said that it was done because the United States knows that it cannot defeat Nicaragua or the Salvadoran revolution with the Honduran Army alone. Therefore, it has taken this precautionary measure, to be able to intervene directly." [quote marks as published]

Referring to Honduras, he said that "making war on Nicaragua and intervening in El Salvador would mean accelerating the conditions for a revolution, because the internal deterioration -- the economic crisis that has been produced by the current government's rightist and anti-national policies -- along with the repression unleashed against the people has already produced an aggravation of social conflicts."

Carias concluded by directly blaming General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, chief of the Honduran Army, for the aggravation of tensions with Nicaragua and for the internal repression. "He is the symbol of repression in Honduras -- that is, a man who has been rejected by the Honduran people because his military career has been stained with repression. It is this repressive background that made him eligible for selection by U.S. intelligence as the man within the Honduran Army to be trusted."

ANTI-CASTRO CUBAN VISITS, SEEKS SUPPORT

PA030327 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2344 GMT 2 Sep 82

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 2 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The subversive movements in Central America are ideologically, politically, economically and logistically sustained by the Soviet Union and Cuba, Ignacio Castro Matos, propaganda secretary of the anti-Castroite "Democratic and Independent Cuba" organization, charged today. The anti-Cuban Government organization is based in Miami, the United States, and is led by Huber Matos, a commander of the Cuban revolution who was subsequently held prisoner for 20 years by Fidel Castro.

Castro Matos said that the purpose of his visit to Honduras is to invite government and political personalities to the organization's congress to be held in New York 8-10 September. He also indicated that he will deliver abundant documents to the Honduran Government and the armed forces high command proving Soviet-Cuban intervention in the Central American countries' internal affairs.

Castro Matos added that "In Honduras, groups operate under the direction of the Cuban General Intelligence Directorate; many of their members pose as cultural officials in order to conduct espionage and to distribute subversive material." He explained that the revolutionary movements of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras have advisers from Cuba and from other Latin American countries that had very active subversive elements in the past. He noted that Nicaragua plays a very important role in the communist penetration throughout Central America, "for Marxism grew stagnant in Cuba because of the fact that the country is an island."

He analyzed the geographical situation of Central America, particularly its status as a bridge between North America and South America, which is why the USSR and Cuba are strengthening a communist military dictatorship there." He also accused the Soviets, Cubans and Nicaraguans of promoting terrorism and the use of drugs in an effort to undermine the social principles of the Central American peoples and to dominate them with slogans claiming restoration. Castro Matos said that his organization believes that Central America can be saved, as can all of America, "if all democrats unite and wage an intelligent battle against the communist ideology and slogans."

In the same vein, he came out against the formation of a Cuban government in exile, "because that position would be unrealistic, devoid of real power and very illogical. If any Cuban government is to be established, it must be in Cuba." He also denied that the liberation of Cuba from the communist regime "will take place through an armed foreign invasion. We," he added, "condemn any attempt to that effect." He said that his movement's hopes lie in the Cuban people and youth, who will take up arms at the right time to fight the communist regime established by Fidel Castro.

He praised the Honduran policy of internationalizing peace and said that only the communist policy of absolute domination causes Nicaragua to constantly provoke the Hondurans, who have a democratic government. Finally, Matos voiced his satisfaction at the idea that the Salvadoran Government has "gradually been defeating the communists."

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA ON ENEMIES' USE OF RELIGION

PA082151 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Sep 82 p 14

[Text] During his meeting yesterday with 300 pastors belonging to the Evangelical church, Commander Daniel Ortega referred to the tensions that prevailed during the month of August, when religion was used in an attempt to manipulate the Nicaraguan people.

He said that in order to understand this problem, it is necessary to get a feeling for the reality of events by which the U.S. administration constantly threatens and attacks Nicaragua.

Ortega analyzed the attacks on the revolutionary process; there have been economic, political and military attacks from the very moment of our people's victory over the dictatorship.

"Neither the government nor the Sandinist front invented these attacks to create anti-imperialist feelings among our people; it is a fact that the United States has defined a clearly aggressive policy against us."

He referred both to the economic boycott of Nicaragua and the military actions that have strengthened the Honduran Armed Forces, and to the support of armed counterrevolutionary groups that come from Honduran territory to murder our people.

Ortega indicated that the United States has also tried to destabilize the Nicaraguan revolution under "the guise of cooperation with the Nicaraguan private sector and the ecclesiastical hierarchy in our country."

All of the Nicaraguan people oppose the policy of a powerful nation that tries to destroy the transformation process being implemented in our country.

The United States is trying to create the image, both domestically and abroad, that Nicaragua is a factor of destabilization in the area and that war between Honduras and Nicaragua is inevitable.

The enemies of the revolution failed in their attempt to erode the people's support for the revolution. This is why, within this aggressive framework, they are now resorting to religion even though they know that the vast majority of our people are Christians, the government junta coordinator explained.

"Our enemies now have but one option. They have opened trenches in the church, using religion as their cover. Some churches have become centers for political meetings of the revolution's enemies."

Ortega stressed that, nevertheless, there is no confrontation between the revolution and the church, only attitudes held by individuals who have become involved in clearly counterrevolutionary activities and who use religion as their front.

This is what provokes political violence on the subject of religion, with the takeover of churches, etc. And the fact that no distinctions are made among the particular positions of those who oppose the process produces the confrontation with sectors that the revolution has no desire to harm.

He said that this occurred because of a failure to realize "that only individuals taking part in counterrevolutionary activities were involved, not the church itself. There is a group near the bishop that is involved in political work to raise the flag of a Christ that is the enemy of the revolution; this makes it difficult to distinguish between those who are there to listen to the bishop and those who are there to stage a political campaign."

This situation is made worse by the news media's manipulation of events, he added.

He also referred to the FSLN statement that followed the latest events, to all of the efforts made to achieve a solution and to the FSLN's willingness to engage in dialogue with the church.

Finally, he referred to the critical situation in Central America, saying that to avoid war and to achieve peace a peaceful solution must be sought.

More on Ortega Address

PA082000 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Sep 82

["Excerpt" of speech by Nicaraguan Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega at a meeting with 300 pastors on 2 September; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Since the enemies of the revolution have been defeated on the various war fronts that they have tried to open against us, they have only one war front left: They have opened up their trenches in some churches. They have gone there to hide and disguise their anti-Christian ideological and political positions. They have gone to shield themselves behind religion.

Some Catholic churches have become centers of political meetings of the enemies of the Nicaraguan revolution. Some Catholic bishops and priests have been notable for their preachings against the revolution, the people's power and revolutionary transformations. Many of them, we would say the majority, are priests who did not have any participation in the struggle against the Somoza dictatorship, who never opened their mouths to condemn the arbitrary actions and atrocities by Somozists -- and now in their Sunday sermons they launch attacks against our revolution.

Other priests have been imported by some bishops to replace priests who have been supporting and backing our revolution. In this way, some bishops have become the promoters of the expulsions of priests and nuns from our country. Many priests and nuns who have left our country since the revolutionary victory were practically expelled by some bishops. What does this mean? It is a political action against the revolution in the framework of religion.

In the area of the Evangelical churches and the various denominations that operate in this country, some actions have also occurred which compromise not the church or denomination itself but individuals who practice a specific religion. Those individuals are involved in activities against our revolution.

Situations have been found in which, just as some Somozist guardsmen found refuge in the Red Cross to operate from there, some Somozist guardsmen have also found it easy to disguise themselves as believers and even as pastors with Bibles under their arms to undertake their counterrevolutionary activities with some degree of security and protection.

This is the internal situation in which, as a last resort, the counterrevolution entrenched itself in religion and in sectors of the Catholic church and of various demoninations to carry out its actions. This is the framework that explains the great tension that was experienced in August, which forced the FSLN to issue a national appeal reaffirming its position on religion and calling on the Sandinist rank and file, on the revolutionary rank and file and on the rank and file supporters of the revolution to abstain from any political confrontation taking place in a religious framework.

When denunciations by the news media began regarding the activity of some individuals who are part of the Evangelical churches or who use the Evangelical church to promote their counterrevolutionary action, it was not clearly explained to the people that these were individuals acting from their positions in a specific church. Propaganda played up the fact that there were Evangelical churches involved in counterrevolutionary activity. This explains the response of some sectors of the people, who occupied some churches.

We could say the same thing about the violence that occurred around some leaders of the Catholic church in their political actions. When the bishop of Managua goes to a specific church for a religious ceremony, many parishioners go there to the religious ceremony, to listen to the religious representative, to listen to the bishop. However, around the bishop there is constantly a little group of politicians who have a counterrevolutionary attitude and who launch counterrevolutionary slogans. They try to use the figure of Christ against the revolution and the flag of the church against the revolution. Of course, there is an immediate reaction in the neighborhood where the religious ceremony taks place. A reaction by the people who are with the revolution takes place, and when this occurs and confrontations arise, it is hard to differentiate between those who went to the church simply for a religious event and to listen to their bishop and those who arrived as a result of the political message of the ones who accompanied the bishop.

Therefore, in order to understand the problem with religion we have been experiencing, we consider it necessary to present this picture of foreign aggression, which is a determining factor in creating internal tension and which is making political statements from the pulpit and from the churches in order to cause an immediate political reply and result in a political confrontation.

Naturally, then comes manipulation of the press, deliberate manipulation by religious leaders interested in distorting reality. Afterwards, the U.S. State Department presents these situations as confrontations between the revolution and religion, confrontations between the revolutionary state and religion, when nothing of this sort is happening, when it is never a matter of confrontation between the revolution and religion, but of a political confrontation concerning the manipulation of religion by a Catholic minority and other churches of different denominations.

This causes popular reactions and responses that are not always the best. It also causes views and responses from the media that are not always the best. In some cases this logically helps provide the counterrevolution with evidence to say "Look, here is proof that the Catholic church is being persecuted or the Evangelical church is being persecuted in Nicaragua."

We were concerned over the nature of these confrontations. We were obliged on 18 August to issue an FSLN National Directorate communique in which we referred back to the beginning and the first FSLN pronouncement on religion, which was published in October 1980 and reaffirmed in January 1982 by the Sandinist assembly. We made an appeal to the Nicaraguan people not to fall for provocation, not to respond to confrontation. We issued directions to the mass organizations of the Sandinist front to avoid being swept along by those provocations or confrontations.

The provocations continued, and the provocations will surely continue. However, we have learned something and we demand discipline from our membership, from our grassroots, in order not to fall for the provocations again, because to some extent we did fall for the provocations.

We have expressed our willingness to continue the dialog, to maintain a permanent dialog with the various churches that operate in our country. We have made an effort to explain that our grassroots should not confuse the church with individual attitudes against the revolutionary process and should return the Adventist temples and other temples that were occupied, return them to the churches to which these temples belong so that they can continue their religious activities. [applause]

ENVOY DECRIES U.S. POLICY, CHURCH AGITATION

PY080351 Paris AFP in Spanish 2142 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Lima, 7 Sep (AFP) -- Julio Molina, Nicaraguan ambassador to Peru, today accused the United States of being a NATO infiltrator in the OAS, campaigning for military intervention in Nicaragua by transferring the Malvinas conflict to Central America and encouraging the Honduran Army to build up to a state of war which could allow Honduras to stage a direct aggression, thus becoming the Latin American Israel.

The diplomat indicated that the efforts to bring about a conflict between the state and the Nicaraguan Catholic church are also part of this campaign and lamented that three or four bishops, including Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo, who had always been on the side of the movement for the liberation of the people, have let themselves be used for imperialist maneuvers.

He termed cynical former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's remark during the Malvinas conflict that the United States "should not worry too much about Latin American protests because our image will improve very soon and we will see them running after us like prostitutes begging for money."

Molina also criticized a speech of Haig's heir, Thomas Enders, who had scored and slandered the revolutionary process by claiming alleged confrontation between state and church, by stating that Nicaragua is trying to subvert the order in other nations in the area and by comparing the current administration with former dictator Anastasio Somoza's regime.

Molina added that Enders should provide concrete details. He said that the U.S. Government has supplied $19 million to arm pro-Somoza criminals, it is encouraging the Honduran Army to become involved in the adventure, it is influencing and manipulating the decisions of the Honduran regime through its ambassador there, and it is working on the Symms Amendment which vests President Ronald Reagan with broad powers to stage a military intervention in the area.

The diplomat said that his government has taken advantage of every diplomatic channel to avoid problems with Honduras, but U.S. pressure has hindered the implementation of accords such as joint border patrolling, while pro-Somoza gangs grow along the border thanks to the direct aid of U.S. advisers, and more than 2,000 Honduran soldiers, planes, helicopters and other logistical support.

He also mentioned U.S. violations of Nicaraguan maritime and air space, the attacks by pirate planes which bombed fuel tanks in the Port of Corinto -- without hitting the targets -- and another attack on the Managua refinery. He spoke about naval maneuvers near Nicaraguan coasts, provocative actions by a former Somoza agent aimed at making trouble with the Miskito Indians, and many other events for which he blamed the United States.

Molina said that over 90 percent of the population of Nicaragua is Catholic and that they have not allowed this factor to be used as a means to destabilize the Sandinist government. He pointed out that even though certain sectors of the clergy have been manipulated with this goal in mind, a clash between state and church has not taken place and that most priests and Christians work alongside the state, something which would be impossible if the slanderous accusations were true.

Molina indicated that the government tried to play down the incident involving priest Bismarck Carballo, but since the opposition press reported it, distorting the truth, it had to be disclosed in full -- photographs included. He said that while demonstrators were marching along a street, two men were seen fighting at the door of a house, one of them was naked. Allegedly he was the priest who had been caught by an irate husband.

Molina concluded by saying that the Sandinist revolution had not strayed away from promises to the people, that elections will be held in 1985 and that popular democracy will continue to be encouraged. He stated his hope that there will never be another Malvinas in Latin America nor an Israel in Central America.

SOCIAL CHRISTIANS FAVOR CHURCH-STATE TALKS

PA052231 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 29 Aug 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] Yesterday, the People's Social Christian Party, PPSC, issued an interesting and important communique in support of the FSLN national leadership's recent appeal for prudence in regard to the problems caused lately by reactionaries who are manipulating religion in an effort to weaken the nation's unity and destabilize the revolution.

In a very clear analysis which stresses the obvious role of U.S. intelligence in efforts to use religious feelings to incite hatred among the Nicaraguans and destroy the nation's unity, the PPSC recommends that a dialogue be initiated between the church and state in order to resolve a situation that is increasing the threat of military intervention. The text of the PPSC communique is as follows:

On the State-Church Crisis

In the last 3 months, the tension between the Catholic hierarchy and the state has grown worse. The unwillingness of some residents of Santa Rosa District to accept the transfer of their former parish priest, Father Arias Caldera, to a new parish, the excommunication by the Managua Archbishopric of some parishioners who, in its opinion, physically abused the auxiliary bishop of Managua; the painful events of Las Colinas and the reproachful handling of those events by the meddlesome media; the occupation of church; the harassment of the archbishop of Managua on Saturday, 14 August, in Masaya; the physical confrontations in some Catholic schools in Managua and Masaya; the attempted riots of Monday, 16 August, in which a peaceful deomonstration in support of the government was shot at by counterrevolutionary forces, leaving a toll of both dead and wounded; the Education Ministry's intervention in the Salesian College of Masaya; and finally, the declaration of the episcopal conference of 24 August in protest of the intervention in the Salesian school and in demand of autonomy for Catholic schools, are the most salient facts of the crisis.

These facts are certainly not an expression of a religious struggle between believers and non-believers or of confrontations between different sects; rather, it is a case in which the political struggle between the revolution and the reactionaries has been transferred to the religious sector.

There is no doubt that this tension and these difficulties in the relations between church and state are a destabilizing factor for the Government of National Reconstruction, reflecting an objective sought by the U.S. intelligence service and its local servants, who have certainly taken advantage of the lack of skill with which the government has handled the situation to create this extremely tense climate. This serves to encourage and accelerate the U.S. plans for direct military intervention, as the tensions between the state and the church imply a serious deterioration in the nation's unity, even at the grassroot levels.

Manipulation by Reactionaries Condemned

The PPSC condemns the manipulation staged by reactionary sectors of Nicaraguan society in an effort to impede state-church relations, as well as the murder of the demonstrators in Masaya, and demands that the guilty be punished with the full weight of the law.

We must admit that the handling of the crisis by the revolutionary forces and the government was not as good as it might have been, thus also contributing, through unawareness or a lack of skill, to an increase of tension. The disparaging terms used by the progovernment media in reference to church prelates and the physical confrontations resulting from some provocations are some of the mistakes made by the government forces.

Preparation for National Unity Urged

In the interests of the revolution and of Nicaragua it is imperative that the crisis be contained and that the nation's unity, affected by religious problems, be restored. In that context, we support the appeal for prudence made by the FSLN. The PPSC believes that it is necessary that negotiations be initiated between the state and the Catholic hierarchy, which, regardless of the term used -- dialogue, reflection or forum -- must be designed to overcome the crisis. The FSLN appeal is a step in the right direction, and it is necessary to continue on that path.

From that perspective, the PPSC exhorts the FSLN and the Catholic hierarchy to sit down at the negotiating table and discuss those aspects of their relations that are now in conflict. In our opinion, if these necessary negotiations are to substantially contribute to the nation's unity, they must guarantee the church that state, political, party or other organizations will not interfere in wholly religious concerns. The state should fully guarantee freedom of religion and the freedom to practice religion without any kind of disturbance.

Any kind of action encouraging confrontations between believers and nonbelievers or hatred among Nicaraguans for religious reasons should be banned. The church must not interfere in affairs that strictly concern the government nor allow the use of sermons to create antigovernment feelings.

The government of National Reconstruction is responsible for insuring that every possible effort is made to overcome the crisis, given its social and political consequences for the advance of the revolution.

Neither can the church hierarchy disregard its political responsibilities, as its actions have serious political repercussions on Nicaraguan society.

This is a good time for all to demonstrate, in the irrefutable language of actions, that we are determined to build peace in this world.

[Signed] The National Executive: Carlos Garcia Caracas, president; Francisco Jimenez M., vice president; Mauricio Diaz Davila, secretary general; Guillermo Mejia, treasurer; Ramon Arbizu Martinez, legal adviser.

REPORTAGE ON ADDRESSES AT 17TH FAO CONFERENCE

ECLA Leader's Address

PA082307 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The world economy is experiencing one of its most violent crises of the century, ECLA Executive Secretary Enrique Iglesias said at the 17th FAO Conference. He said that our nations have become accustomed to seeking support from external factors to promote their growth. They lent us the engine for our development and now we are being asked to return that engine. In the future, we must find that engine within our own region. With these eloquent words, Iglesias summarized his report on new sources of renewable energy in agriculture and rural development.

Iglesias was reporting on the conclusions of the world conference on energy that was held last year in Nairobi. He said: We must thank OPEC, which was established in 1960, for alerting the world to the nonrenewable nature of hydrocarbons. He added that this ended the age of inexpensive fuel, a fact that reveals a great injustice. The highly industrialized countries of Europe modernized with cheap fuel for 40 years, while we must face our future progress with expensive energy. Still, thanks to this prevention, the West European countries and North America, which had planned to use approximately 60 million barrels a day, have restricted their consumption to 18 million barrels a day, Iglesias said.

The ECLA official also noted that 25 percent of the energy now being consumed in Latin America is in the form of coal and wood. He concluded by making an appeal for cooperation among the region's countries in investing resources in exploration for conventional energy, but also in finding new sources of energy in agriculture.

After delivering his speech af the FAO Conference plenary session and before leaving the country, Enrique Iglesias held a news conference.

[Begin recording] [Question] (?What) is the international financial organizations' position toward Nicaragua?

[Answer] I am not too well informed on each organization's view of the situation. What I can say is that Nicaragua, as with other countries of Latin America, is undergoing a difficult economic situation and that it is now that active and effective multilateral action is required. I believe that Nicaragua has every right to expect this attitude from the financial organizations at a time when other, private financial sources are in short supply.

[Question] In view of initiatives like that for the Caribbean Basin promoted by President Reagan, from which Nicaragua has been completely excluded, do you believe that the Latin American organizations can come up with nonexclusive formulas for the region's countries?

[Answer] The cooperation mechanisms in Latin America are universal. No exclusions of any kind are made [words indistinct], as evidenced by ECLA, SELA, FAO and other organizations. Therefore, this problem does not arise at the level of organizations for regional cooperation.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I am optimistic. I don't think that Latin America has a serious energy problem. There are some localized problems in certain countries like Honduras, but fate has not been stingy with us. It has provided us with every possible form of energy, including water power, oil, coal, geothermal power, the sun and wind. What happens is that the energy problem involves not just natural resources, but financial resources and technology as well, and it is here that our problem lies. However, I believe that the energy problem is not as serious in Latin America as it is in other parts of the world.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Well, I believe that, above all else and despite those difficulties, the market continues in force and I feel that this is enough to support the belief that a real potential for cooperation exists in this region. I could not conceive of Central America retaining its own identity unless it were integrated. There is no Central America without integration. This is very clear. I believe that its integretation is not just an economic objective; it is a path to peace as well. Economic cooperation is always an element that promotes peace. I believe that it is very important that we work on every front, ours being the economic front, because I sincerely believe that by learning to cooperate in concrete economic and societal plans, we are also learning how to survive in the future. [end recording]

World Food Official Speaks

PA081458 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0120 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Managua, 6 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The World Food Program is currently aiding 47 projects in Latin America at a cost of over $240 million. In his speech before the FAO ministerial assembly meeting, the 17th regional meeting for Latin America, World Food Program Director Juan Yriart said in this capital that the total cost of the program will rise to $263 million if two new projects are approved next month. The above figure does not include emergency assistance, which so far totals $12.7 million for 1982, devoted mainly to caring for the needs of displaced persons in Central America, Yriart added.

The executive director of World Food Program admitted that the program's contribution to the region's development is relatively "modest," and stressed that over the past years more than three-fourths of all resources have been devoted to countries with low incomes that lack food. "Nevertheless, we will give due attention to requests from countries with average incomes, within the limits of our resources, Yriart said.

Speaking before an assembly of more than 200 delegates headed by more than 10 agriculture ministers from the region, the executive director of the World Food Program referred to the dairy project carried out in Bolivia, activities for food production and community development in Honduras and to the production of baby food in Ecuador. "Our experience with this type of integrated project has been generally positive and should be encouraged in other countries in the region. The possibility of applying them in other countries outside Latin America should also be taken into account," he pointed out.

The World Food Program tries to coordinate its help with that offered by international financial institutions such as the World Bank, the FIDA and the Inter-American Development Bank. It also strives to reinforce its collaboration not only with FAO, but also with other UN organizations such as the ILO, UNESCO, WHO and UNICEF.

Regarding regular contributions for the period 1981-1982, Yriart said that they are still 16 percent below the $1 billion goal. "Nevertheless, the results of the conference held early this year regarding pledges of contributions for the period 1983-1984 were encouraging," he pointed out.

Finally, Yriart said that during the conference itself they reached $600 million, the highest figure ever recorded for such a conference of the World Food Program. He said that most of the 49 donating countries announced increases in their contributions with respect to previous 2-year periods, and in some cases made rather substantial increases.

MANAGUA TO HOST TRADE UNION MEETINGS IN NOVEMBER

PA082249 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] The Extraordinary General Council of the Latin American Workers Permanent Congress for Trade Union Unity [CPUSTAL] will sit in Managua in November in a demonstration of solidarity with the Nicaraguan workers and with the National Reconstruction Government. This was announced yesterday by (Roberto Pietro), a member of the CPUSTAL Executive Secretariat, who said that the gathering in Nicaragua will permit the leaders of 17 labor federations from Latin America and the Caribbean to be briefed on the reality of Nicaragua and to reaffirm their class solidarity with countries threatened with military intervention by the U.S. Government.

He also announced that on 12 November, Managua will host a meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU], which represents 260 million workers, the International Federation of Arab Trade Unions, and the organization of African Trade Union Unity; held in solidarity with the Central American peoples, especially with free Nicaragua.

PDC LEADER HOPEFUL OF 'NATIONAL CONCILIATION'

PA052300 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1854 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Managua, 5 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Adolfo Calero, political secretary of the Democratic Conservative Party (PCD), said here that a national conciliation among all of Nicaragua's political sectors is still possible, "by means of a realistic dialogue, without utopianism or, much less, messianic pretentions."

Commenting on last week's talks between the FSLN and the political parties that make up the Democratic Coordinating Board, which opposes the Sandinist regime, he said that "dialogue is the civilized way of settling conflicts," while expressing trust that positive results can be obtained.

Calero added: "We have proposed specific and effective solutions. The starting point must be a national conciliation. Given that determination was once shown in destroying Somozism, that same determination should now be shown in building Nicaraguan democracy."

The Democratic Coordinating Board includes the opposition Social Christian Party, the Social Democratic Party and the Constitutionalist Liberal Movement. The PCD has not joined the Democratic Coordinating Board despite the fact that it, too, opposes the Sandinist regime.

Calero said in conclusion that the biggest obstacle to national conciliation is "the persistently warlike state of affairs, which can only be overcome with positive measures to achieve detente."

BRIEFS

DEPARTING FRG AMBASSADOR -- Managua, 4 Sep (AFP) -- Volker Haak, the FRG ambassador to Nicaragua, has completed his tour of duty in Nicaragua and has been transferred to another post. Haak completed his tour of duty in Managua by signing an industrial apprenticeship agreement with Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco whereby Nicaraguans will be sent to the FRG to study metallurgy and electronics. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0338 GMT 5 Sep 82 PA]

KISSINGER'S S. AFRICA TRIP 'NEW MANEUVER'

FL031500 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry combatants political information program commentary]

[Excerpts] Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's current visit to South Africa constitutes a new Yankee maneuver to delay the negotiation process for Namibian independence. Kissinger, known as a man close to the Ronald Reagan administration, was welcomed to Pretoria by South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha and the ministers of foreign affairs and defense.

In cynical statements made in the apartheid captial, Kissinger said he understood that the presence of Cuban troops in Angola was holding up the speedy developemtn of negotiations for Namibian independence because of the threat which the presence of Cuban forces poses for Pretoria. This is the same point of view espoused by the U.S. administration when it sent it envoy, Vernon Walters, to the Angolan capital. He attempted to demand the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist soldiers. As should be well known, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos told him that his country would not yield to any kind of extortion.

The strong stand taken by the Angolan Government and the international support it received has apparently prompted a change in the U.S. administration. On 17 August, special Yankee envoy Frank Wisner asserted that the United States did not link the presence of Cuban troops in Angola with the process of independence for Namibia.

In reality, observers believe we are dealing with a new Washington stratagem aimed at delaying the process of negotiations since it now puts those demands in the mouth of its South African allies and pretends it has absolutely nothing to do with them in the eyes of the world.

It is within this context, characterized by the usual cynicism of White House personnel, that Kissinger's trip to South Africa and his ill-intentioned statements are taking place.

FOREIGN MINISTER, PHILIPPINES COUNTERPART TALK

FL081720 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has held official taks in Manila with his Philippine counterpart Carlos Romulo. During the meeting, they stressed mutual interests in the struggle for peace, friendship ties between the two peoples and prospects for developing bilateral cooperation in several areas.

Malmierca briefed Romulo on the activities of the Nonaligned Movement which is presently chaired by Cuba. The Cuban foreign minister arrived in Manila on a regular flight. He was received at the air terminal by Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo, Deputy Minister (Pacifico Castro), other officials and Cuban Ambassador to the Philippines Jose Arteaga.

INDIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OFFICIAL TO VISIT

FL072354 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] The secretary of India's External Affairs Ministry, (Nawar Singh), who is responsible for matters dealing with the preparatory committee of the seventh nonaligned summit meeting, tomorrow will leave for the United Nations and Havana, it was announced today in New Delhi, that country's capital.

The Indian leader is planning to hold consultations with the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau, whose main offices are located at the United Nations. Subsequently, he will travel to Havana to meet with Cuban authorities.

Cuba heads the Nonaligned Movement, and is expected that the secretary of the Indian External Affairs Ministry will seek the experiences of our country, the host nation of the successful sixth summit in 1979.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ADDRESSES FAO MEETING

FL081218 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Cuba has charged at the regional FAO conference in Managua that the U.S. administration has been prolific in its efforts to pressure, coerce and blackmail developing countries with food as the weapon. Speaking at the important meeting, Cuban Agriculture Minister Arnaldo Milian Castro said that the world's food problems today are at the very heart of contemporary international issues both politically and economically.

After saying that the United Nations had taken major steps to recognize the access to food as a fundamental human right, Milian Castro asserted that food had been utilized in recent years as one more weapon in the arsenal or imperialist forces.

Further Details

PA082045 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Cuban Agriculture Minister Arnaldo Milian Castro thoroughly discussed the crisis being experienced in Third World countries provoked by the United States. He also announced the demands of underdeveloped countries:

[Begin Milian Castro recording] In sum, Mr President and Messrs Representatives, the unequal trade exchange is ruining our nations and it must be stopped. Inflation, which is being exported to us, is ruining our nations and must be stopped. Protectionism is ruining our nations and must be stopped. The imbalance existing in the exploitation of marine resources is abusive and must be abolished. Foreign debts are economically overwhelming the developing countries and must be alleviated. The economic gap between the developed countries and the countries that want to develop is becoming larger instead of smaller and must disappear. These are the demands of the underdeveloped countries. [end recording]

COMMENTARY VIEWS CHILE'S ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

PA081636 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 7 Sep 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] On the eve of the ninth anniversary of the fascist coup perpetrated in Chile by Gen Augusto Pinochet, this South American country is experiencing the worst economic crisis of its history. The chaos of the Chilean economy is so widespread that Pinochet has been obliged to recognize his cabinet twice in the last 5 months in an effort to find even a partial solution to the oppressive situation.

However, the Chilean economic crisis cannot be solved with a simple change of cabinet ministers. Nevertheless, the fact that the chief of the treacherous Chilean generals has to resort to these changes is proof of the magnitude of the crisis.

For years, the fascist regime has been completely insensitive to the clamor of the people for a change in the economic policy to relieve the critical situation of the majority of the people. The people's protests were answered by Pinochet with increased repression and his arrogant decision not to change the country's economic policies. The situation got still worse when the interests of a large sector of the bourgeoisie, who are also demanding changes in the economic policy, were affected. Fearing increasing protests, Pinochet reorganized his cabinet and promised and economic reactivation, although he warned that it would be slow.

However, no one should be deceived. Great evils can only be corrected with sweeping changes, and Pinochet does not want and the imperialists would not permit implementation of the thorough transformations that the Chilean economy requires to survive. Therefore, it is foreseeable that the popular protest movement, which is becoming increasingly more explosive, will continue to develop in Chile.

CHILEAN SOLIDARITY GROUP PROTESTS RECENT ARRESTS

PA072134 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] The Chilean Committee of Solidarity With the Antifascist Resistance, with headquarters in Havana, urged the international community to undertake immediate efforts to secure the release of a group of people recently arrested in Chile.

In a document delivered to the press, the committee recalls that on 19 August, 34 people who were participating in a demonstration to demand bread, jobs, justice and freedom were arrested in Santiago, Chile. The note adds that additional arrests were made the next day when a group of Chileans was peacefully marching toward the monument erected in memory of Bernardo O'Higgins, the father of the country.

Meanwhile, Jose Oyarce, representative of the Chilean Communist Party in Czechoslovakia, said in Prague that the regime led by Gen Augusto Pinochet is politically isolated and urged the democratic forces in Chile to intensify their struggle to overthrow the fascist tyrants.

MPSP MESSAGES TO CHILEAN, ETHIOPIAN COMMITTEES

FL082130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2005 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the death in combat of late Chilean constitutional President Salvador Allende, which will be commemorated on 11 September, the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has sent a message to the Chilean Solidarity Committee With the Anti-Fascist Resistance. In the message, the MPSP reasserts its support for the struggle of the Chilean people and condemns the fascist dictatorship.

Moreover, the MPSP sent a letter to the Ethiopian Solidarity Committee for Peace and Friendship on the occasion of the anniversary of the liberation of the Ethiopian people, which is commemorated on 12 September. In its letter, the MPSP reasserts its support for Ethiopia's position regarding colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid.

CEMA CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS MEETING OPENS

FL071745 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] The eighth meeting of Section One of CEMA's Permanent Commission for Construction has included several projects aimed at expanding cooperation in the production of construction materials in its agenda as it began holding sessions at the Palace of Conventions here. Delegations from eight countries are attending.

The opening session was presided over by (B.G. Slasov), the USSR's deputy minister of the Construction Materials Industry, and by (D. Shubert), chief of the Construction Department of CEMA's Secretariat. Also attending were Cuban Vice Ministers of Construction Jose Valle Roque [position as heard] and Eduardo Granados. Valle Roque delivered the speech welcoming the delegates to Cuba.

The Cuban delegation will present a report on the national development of production materials this Friday.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

ROK ENVOY, OFFICIALS DISCUSS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

FL090029 Bridgetown CANA in English 2359 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] St John's Antigua, Sep 8, CANA -- South Korea's Ambassador to Antigua and Barbuda Yi Pok-hyong today met Governor General Sir Wilfred Jacobs and Permanent Secretary in the Foreign Affairs Ministry Eric Challenger during a visit that will deal with South Korea's assistance to St John's.

Ambassador Yi Pok-hyong is scheduled to hold talks with Deputy Prime Minister Lester Bird and Prime Minister Vere Bird tomorrow to discuss his country's aid programme to the newly-independent state and relations between the two countries.

Tomorrow, Ambassador Yi Pok-hyong will also hand over a number of pick-ups and tillers to the government for the public works department. A special ceremony has been planned to mark the handing over of the vehicles and equipment.

Earlier this year, soon after both countries established diplomatic relations, the Government of South Korea presented 10 motors vehicles to the Government of Antigua and Barbuda. The Antigua and Barbuda Government has also signed two loans with South Korea during a visit to that country by Deputy Prime Minister Lester Bird.

The first loan of 30 million dollars (1 EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.) is to be used to construct a 420-room hotel. The second loan is 24 million dollars which will be used to expand the facilities at the deep water harbour. South Korea has agreed to assist Antigua and Barbuda expand the port's berthing facilities to acommodate more ships.

BARBADOS

ADAMS URGES WORLD BANK TO ADOPT NEW SYSTEM

FL082350 Bridgetown CANA in English 2325 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Sep 8, CANA -- Barbados Prime Minister Mr J.M.G.M."Tom" Adams today urged the World Bank to devise a new system through which "middle-developed economies" could continue to benefit from its development funds at concessionary rates. According to a Government Information Service (GIS) release, the prime minister said the new system was necessary to avoid the creation of a class of countries which would hover forever between development and under-development.

Speaking on behalf of the Caribbean at the current joint meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund [IMF] in Toronto, Canada, Mr Adams said that the bank must find alternatives which recognise the systematic and affirmative role which its lending activities have played in the mobilisation of financial resources. Such initiatives, he said, might include a greater emphasis on the promotion of co-financing arrangements aimed specifically at middle income developing countries, and designed to address the fact that while some of the economies may be too advanced to merit substantial additional concessional funding, they may not be able to underwrite their development efforts entirely by loans in commerical terms.

The prime minister warned that failure to adopt a new approach could effectively block off some countries from access to concessional credit precisely at the point where they have acquired the absorptive capacity to use such resources efficiently, but have not yet reached the point where they can underwrite their development by recourse to commercial financing. He said: "The second danger lies in the creation of a permanent class of what may be called middle-developed economies, which may never realise their ultimate potential, but which may forever hover between development and under-development."

Mr Adams was speaking against a background of the World Bank's use of Gross National Product (GNP) per capita as a criterion for determining access to concessional funds from the bank. He said that this was a matter the Caribbean viewed with the deepest concern. He emphasised that lending agencies must be alerted to further discontinuities which could ensue from an over-simplified application of the World's Bank's "graduation" principles. He suggested that the answer to these problems could reside in a re-definition of degrees of concessionality to the allocation of resources. "In this view," he said, "allowances should be made for "middle-developed economies" to continue to borrow from the multilateral lending institutions at higher rates of interest, or for shorter periods of time."

With respect to co-financing, the prime minister said: "Indeed, a comprehensive approach which links the bank and its affiliates in the process of project identification and evaluation is likely to assist in engendering confidence on the part of the private investors and private market finance institutions."

Mr Adams also deplored what he saw as recent trends by the industrial nations towards protectionism.

Focussing on the problems in international trade facing the Caribbean's poor economies, he pointed out to the economic leaders from 146 countries, that the erection of barriers to trade created special hardships for small developing states which try to generate and sustain their economic growth. For example, Barbados this year imported no less than 2,500 dollars (U.S.) per capita (1 U.S. dollar; 2 Barbados dollars) in capital, intermediate and consumption goods. And this, he added, demonstrated the fragility of the Barbadian economy and its dependence on world economic conditions to maintain a high level of demand for its exports and tourism services. Although Barbados debt service ranges from four to five percent of the value of its exports, the country has virtually never enjoyed foreign reserves worth more than about three months of the value of its imports, Mr Adams said.

ST KITTS AND NEVIS

HUNDRESS PROTEST MOVE FOR INDEPENDENCE

FL031625 Bridgetown CANA in English 1612 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, Sep 3, CANA -- Hundreds of Kittitians from six rural villages turned out yesterday to support an opposition-called demonstration to protest plans by the government to take the twin island British associated state into independence next year without holding a general election. "No independence before elections" and "destroy the white paper" read some of the banners carried by the protestors, as they demonstrated on the island's main road.

Opposition Labour Party speakers were under police escort as they travelled through the six villages delivering speeches in denunciation of the white paper, tabled by Premier Kennedy Simmonds in late July outlining the country's status under independence. The coalition administration argues that a general election is no prerequisite before taking the country into independence, as the issue was supported by all parties during the February 1980 election.

The opposition is particularly annoyed over the government's proposal to grant the sister island of Nevis a large measure of autonomy under the independence constitution, claiming that the move would be tantamount to selling out St Kitts.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

OIL INDUSTRY EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES

FL082220 Bridgetown CANA in English 2150 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Sept 8, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago probably has oil reserves to fuel its economy for another 30 years, but right now the local petroleum industry is beseiged by problems which have grave implications for the government's revenue earnings -- and ultimately the country at large. Crude oil production during the first half of this year dropped by some 10,000 barrels per day inspite of the fact that three of the country's six oil producers recorded increases. In addition, there has been a steep roll-back in refinery throughput, which has led to a 286 million dollar (one TT dollar; 41 cents U.S.) decline in petroleum export revenues for the first quarter of this year, according to the Central Bank. The fall-off in fact contributed to a 1982 first quarter balance of trade deficit -- the first in 8 years -- of 218 million dollars compared with a half a billion surplus in the first three months of last year.

Government, perhaps more concerned than any other sector, has taken notice of the ominous signs and admitted publicly that it is being forced to take some hard decisions about the troubled industry. Energy and Natural Resources Minister Patrick Manning recently acknowledged the seriousness of the situation, with the decline in oil revenues and moves by two of the big American operators here to pull out.

Texaco, which owns the country's largest refinery, wants to sell it, and Tesoro Corporation, which with government-owned Trinidad-Tesoro Oil Company, has offered the state its 49.9 per cent shareholding.

Mr Manning said: "The Tesoro Corporation is in trouble, they have taken a course of action that has triggered a clause in the agreement between Tesoro and the Trinidad and Tobago Government in respect of ownership of shares in Trinidad-Tesoro.... Suffice it to say that government has a ministerial team that has had discussions with Tesoro, and the offer of the shares has been formulated to us."

He added: "Another ministerial team is talking with Texaco in the context of the refinery. What, in fact, you are seeing, is that Trinidad and Tobago is being called upon to make some hard decisions as a result of a fundamental reshuffling of the petroleum sector dealing with ownership and corporate structure." "I can't go into details now, but suffice it to say, especially in the context of the refinery, that the oil refining in Trinidad and Tobago will only survive if we can map out a future for it," the minister told a branch meeting of the ruling People's National Movement (PNM).

The implications of these problems are far more depressing for the man in the street than most Trinidians probably realise, having been insulated as they were from the worst consequences of the recession by the cushioning provided by the petro-dollars inflow. However, as Prime Minister Chambers noted in his 20th anniversary of independence message, it was inevitable that the marked deterioration in the economic performance of both developed and developing countries and the softening of oil prices would affect the momentum attained by the country.

As expected, one of the first areas at which the decline would strike has been employment. The country currently has an unemployment level of 14 per cent which is growing as one half of the 1.3 million population under the age of 20 comes of working age. Indeed, Texaco recently informed the Oilfield Workers Trade Union (OWTU) that due to insufficiency of throughput it would be laying off 75 workers indefinitely, but this decision has subsequently been rescinded following government intervention.

GOVERNMENT SUBMITS PROTEST NOTES TO VENEZUELA

FL082050 Bridgetown CANA in English 2030 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sept 8, CANA -- Guyana has protested to the Venezuela Government over a number of "provocative" activities by armed military personnel from Caracas in the region of their common border within the last week, it has been officially announced here.

The Guyana Foreign Ministry yesterday afternoon handed two protest notes to the Venezuelan ambassador here charging an attempted landing by a Venezuelan helicopter with military personnel some 70 kilometres inside the Guyana border on September 3 and several attempts by Venezuelan soldiers to cross the border last Sunday.

Guyana said the actions were of provocative nature, engaged in by armed personnel of the Venezuelan Government in violation of Guyana's territorial integrity.

The notes called on the Venezuelan Government to ensure that members of its armed forces desist from "further violations and provocations", the GUYANA NEWS AGENCY [GNA] reported last night.

Referring to the september 3 incident the Foreign Ministry said that a Venezuelan helicopter, its occupants dressed in military uniform, approached from a westernly direction and attempted to land at the Baramita airstrip in Guyana's north west region 70 kilometres inside Guyana territory.

"In a purely defensive action members of the Guyana defence force fired a warning burst of several rounds. Thereafter the helicopter lifted and flew away. The same aircraft attempted to land at two other points within Guyanese territory, the statement said.

The GNA noted that Guyana had previously complained to Caracas about an alleged violation of Guyana's airspace by Venezuelan aircraft.

The GNA said the Guyana Government had once again requested that the Venezuelan Government "institute necessary and appropriate measures to ensure that such provocative acts and violations cease."

In the other incident Sunday, the Foreign Ministry said Venezuelan soldiers dressed in camouflage uniforms made an attempt at 15.45 hours to land at a military observation post around Eteringbang on the western Essequibo River border with Venezuela, but were prevented from doing so by Guyana defence forces soldiers who warned them off.

Later that same day, about 1900 hours Venezuelan soldiers armed with pistols and rifles again attempted to come ashore on the Guyana side of the border the note added.

One Venezuelan soldier stepped ashore but after verbal warning on three occasions and the firing of warning shots, he rejoined his colleagues in the boat and departed", the GNA reported.

Last May 10, the Guyana Government vigorously protested a previous alleged incursion by Venezuelan soldiers at the same spot.

Venezuela is claiming five eights of Guyana's territory -- a claim rejected by Georgetown.

COLOMBIA

EXTENDED DROUGHT AFFECTS COFFEE CROP, ECONOMY

PA051647 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Bogota — At least 50 percent of the coffee crop in Viejo Caldas will be lost as result of the extended drought in the area. The effects on the coffee plantations will have incalculable effects on the nation's economy.

The situation was simultaneously revealed in this capital by the National Farmers Federation, Fanal, and the National Association of Rural Land Users, ANUC. The resulting increased unemployment is causing insecurity on the Viejo Caldas plantations because the scarcity of jobs has encouraged many people to engage in looting and theft. According to Fanal and ANUC, 1982 may become a somber year for the small, medium and large coffee-growers.

Meanwhile, an impressive unemployment hike has been registered in the departments of Caldas, Quindio and Risaralda due to the damage caused by the extended drought which affects the coffee crop. This has discouraged the producers from harvesting the bean and has reduced their financial ability to hire harvest workers in view of the low profitability of the crop.

According to unofficial estimates, the departments of Caldas, Quindio and Risaralda have some 100,000 unemployed. In efforts to alleviate this situation, the sector has reiterated its demand that the national government raise the product's price on the domestic market.

URUGUAY

ALBERTO GALLINAL CREATES NEW POLITICAL PARTY

PY082143 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 25/26 Aug 82 p 8

[Excerpts] Alberto Gallinal has finally decided to participate in the forthcoming internal party elections by heading a new political organization which will be named National Presence Party [Partido Nacional Presente -- PNP] which will carry the slogan "Freedom and Service." He explained to the press that it is necessary to come out in defense "of the traditional principles of the old parties...to prevent any departure from those principles."

Gallinal said that the PNP is a center party and that its principles should be supported because "they are principles of conduct, not exclusively moralistic, which form the character of the country."

VENEZUELA

FOREIGN MINISTER BRIEFS UN ON ESSEQUIBO

PA081607 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco and UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar have met for 45 minutes. At the meeting, Zambrano briefed Perez de Cuellar on the progress of the negotiations concerning Venezuela's claim on the Essequibo territory. The Venezuelan foreign minister said that our government is seeking a practical and political solution to the dispute. We want direct negotiations because this is the ideal method to reach an agreement on the interests of both parties. He added that this is also the method that comes closest to the provisions of the Geneva agreement.

Zambrano said that Guyana will try to present Venezuela as an aggressive and threatening country. This is completely unjustified propaganda, which is having progressively less effect due to Venezuela's steady behavior, concluded Zambrano.